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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Navy Shells Druze Guns After Barrage Hits Marines

BEIRUT — The U.S. Navy joined the fighting in Lebanon for the first time Thursday, firing on Druze artillery emplacements in the mountains east of Beirut in retaliation for the shelling of Marine positions at the airport.

Three artillery shells fired from positions in the mountains controlled by the Muslim militia hit the Marine compound at the airport, breaking a pledge by the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, to halt attacks on the four-nation peacekeeping force.

In response, the Bowen, a frigate assigned to protect the marines, fired four 5-inch shells into the mountains. U.S. officials said the Marine contingent also retaliated with heavy artillery.

"We hit what we aimed at," said Major Robert Jordan, a Marine spokesman. He said there had been no marine casualties.

In Washington, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said the navy ships in the Mediterranean "have there to protect the marines." Asked if the shelling constituted an escalation of the hostilities in Lebanon, he said, "I think for you to draw your own conclusions. He said the decision to return the fire had been made by the local commander.

Druze in the Chuf mountains, the official Beirut Radio said, Druze artillery was firing on the town of Deir el Qamar. Twenty-five thousand Christian refugees reportedly were in the town.



A U.S. marine took cover on the roof of a building at Beirut's airport on Thursday as a shell exploded nearby.

U.S. Orders Closing Of Aeroflot's Offices

Reagan Tells Airline Staff It Must Leave

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in further retaliation for the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner, on Thursday ordered the U.S. offices of Aeroflot, to close its offices within a week. Airline employees were given until next Thursday to leave the country.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko declining comment after talks with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz at the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Madrid.

Gromyko's Explanation Unacceptable to Shultz

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

MADRID — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, held face-to-face discussions Thursday with the Soviet Union's destruction of a Korean airliner with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and afterward denounced Mr. Gromyko's remarks as "totally unacceptable."

Mr. Shultz's strong words followed a two-hour meeting with Mr. Gromyko, the first top-level diplomatic meeting of the two countries in almost a year. Mr. Shultz had sought a detailed explanation of the Sept. 1 attack on Korean Air Lines Flight 7 and assurances that such a thing will not happen again.

Mr. Gromyko's response in private, Mr. Shultz said, was "even more unsatisfactory" than the one he made in a speech in Madrid on Wednesday. "I find it totally unacceptable," Mr. Shultz said, anger in his voice.

Mr. Gromyko declined comment as he left the session in the austere, appointed dining room of the U.S. Ambassador's residence.

[The Soviet Union, in a report by the official news agency Tass, said Thursday that Mr. Gromyko had told Mr. Shultz that the United States had staged a "gross provocation" by sending the airliner into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Artillery Batters Hopes For a Unified Lebanon

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — To many diplomatic and Lebanese analysts, the artillery shells falling in and near Beirut these days are tolling a death knell for the hopes that the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel could build a unified Lebanon.

For the first time since the Israeli army's drive into the country 13 months ago, expelled the Palestinian.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Liberation Organization from Beirut and began to serve as a kind of police force keeping hostile Lebanese factions apart, full-scale sectarian warfare has erupted again.

The result has been a shift from a degree of cautious optimism about the ability of the government to extend its authority beyond the immediate area of Beirut to a new feeling of gloom. There is felt to be little chance either for a peaceful settlement or for the emergence of a strong central government.

"What you see on the faces of people in Beirut these days is not so much the fear of before, but sadness," a Western diplomat said.

Much of the optimism of last week derived from the strong showing by the Lebanese Army in suppressing an insurrection by Muslim militiamen. Many believed that, in establishing itself as a presence to be reckoned with, the army had provided the government with a degree of backing that it had not enjoyed before.

In a speech two weeks ago, Mr. Gemayel pledged that the army would move into the Chuf mountains to take the positions occupied by the departing Israeli Army. Many in Beirut believed that if the operation were effective, restraint, if not exactly peace, would be imposed on both the Christian and Druze factions.

What happened instead was that the army leadership judged itself unable to maintain security in Beirut and move into the mountains at the same time. Reports were called to the presidential palace Wednesday, and a spokesman asked that the four-nation peacekeeping force enlarge its role to relieve some of the demands on the Lebanese Army.

"We need a force of 60,000 men," a military officer said this week. "We now have 34,000."

Then, speaking of an entry into the Chuf area, he added, "It is assumed that if we went in, we would get chewed up." In the war so far, the army thus has played a largely passive role.

There are other reasons for trying to avoid direct conflict with the Druze. The buildup of tension in the Chuf area, in the view of many analysts, resulted from an attempt by the Christians to take new positions in the mountains after the Israeli invasion. A move by the army against the Druze could bring the wrath of Lebanon's various other Muslim, anti-Phalangist militias upon the government.

The most dire prognosis being offered is that the strong showing of the Druze in the mountains will embolden the Shiites in Beirut to take to the streets with arms in a move similar to last week's uprising. The result would be war both in the Chuf and in Beirut and the virtual dissolution of the government.

The most common expectation, however, is something less catastrophic. Eventually, many analysts say, the militias will fight to some kind of finish, probably resulting in the expulsion of the Phalangists from areas in the Chuf that they entered after the Israeli invasion.

"I'd like to think that the Lebanese, good traders that they are, can still make a deal," a Western diplomat said. "The deal would involve the Phalangist Party reducing its demands and tolerating more equal treatment for the Muslim segments of the community."

The prevailing opinion among analysts is that the country will revert to conditions that prevailed for much of the period between 1975, when civil war broke out, and last year, when the Israelis arrived.

U.S. Taking Fresh Look At Options in Lebanon

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, deeply concerned over increasing danger to the marines in Beirut, has reopened the entire question of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon, according to administration officials.

The officials said that a committee from the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department and other agencies was considering options that ranged from a complete withdrawal to the dispatching of more warships off the coast to reinforce the marines ashore.

At the same time, the officials said, they have received a request from the Lebanese government that the multinational force of 5,350 U.S., British, French and Italian troops in Beirut be strengthened.

They said the Lebanese had also asked that the mission of the multinational force be expanded to include deployment of forces outside Beirut to the town of Sofar, 15 miles (25 kilometers) east of the city. The Lebanese ambassador in Washington publicly urged that move.

The administration has also become more concerned about the War Powers Act, which requires the president to notify Congress if U.S. forces are engaged in hostilities, the officials said. They said the administration hoped to skirt that, perhaps by asking Congress for a joint resolution to support the administration's plans in Lebanon.

On Capitol Hill, however, Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, announced that he would seek to withhold funds for forces in Lebanon until the president invoked the act.

In all of this, administration officials said, no decisions have been made because, as some put it, the administration is in a quandary. One said, "It's Catch-22," meaning that it was feared that pulling out the marines might cause the Lebanese government to collapse, whereas putting in more troops would just add more targets.

In assessing the rising violence among the factions in Lebanon, administration officials said only that the situation was confusing and that no one was sure whether the marines had been targets or had been caught in a crossfire.

The State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said: "The evidence we have at this point doesn't allow us to draw conclusions."

Military officials said that a number of options were under consideration, some of which were almost certain to be ruled out. One alternative was to withdraw the marines and sail away, a choice no one expected to be made.

A variation on that tack would be to pull the marines out of Beirut to their ships offshore, getting them out of the line of fire while continuing that the United States still had a military presence in Lebanon.

Another possibility, and one that seemed more likely, was to reinforce the marines ashore by sending another aircraft carrier into the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Amin Gemayel

Nicaragua Says Rebels Launched 2 Air Attacks

By The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Two light planes piloted by rebel exiles attacked the Managua airport and the area around the Nicaraguan foreign minister's home with rockets Thursday, wounding three soldiers, officials said.

A Nicaraguan Army spokesman, Commander Roberto Sanchez, said anti-aircraft guns at the airport downed one of the planes, a propeller-driven Cessna 402, which crashed at the base of the control tower, killing the pilot and co-pilot.

A plane carrying two U.S. senators that was scheduled to land at the airport had to be put in a holding pattern because of the bombings. It later flew to Honduras.

Commander Sanchez said the pilots of the attacking planes were Augustin Roman, who he said was a former employee of the national airline, Aerolinea, and Sebastian Muller, who he described as a deserter from the Nicaraguan Air Force.

Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion said one plane fired two rockets near the home of the foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, in the southwest section of Managua, shortly before dawn. Mr. d'Escoto was in Panama City at a conference of Latin American foreign ministers, Mr. Carrion said.

Mr. Carrion said that the rockets missed the house and that the plane flew off.

About 15 minutes later, Mr. Carrion said, a second plane flew low over the airport and fired two rockets. He said one rocket hit near an Aerolinea hangar and another near an air force hangar. Soldiers then shot down the plane, Mr. Carrion said.

Mr. Carrion said documents found in the wreckage showed the two aircraft had taken off from Tobias Bolanos Airport, four miles (6.4 kilometers) west of San José, Costa Rica.

There was no immediate comment from the Costa Rican authorities.

Mr. Sanchez said the two U.S. senators, Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, will be allowed to land later in the day for a 24-hour visit.

Managua airport officials said the rockets destroyed the protocol room and other offices in the terminal, which is situated 10 miles east of the capital.

Homemade Balloon Lifts 4 Across Czech Border

The Associated Press

MISTELBACH, Austria — A Czechoslovak construction engineer, his wife and their two children flew into Austria overnight in a makeshift balloon they stitched together out of raincoats, the police said Thursday.

An Interior Ministry source said their request for political asylum probably would be granted. A police official in Mistelbach identified the man as Robert Hnytra, 38.

He said Mr. Hnytra, his 36-year old wife and their children "built their balloon at home and started in the dead of night just on the other side of the border," near the Czechoslovak town of Samarin.

After a 50-minute flight, the craft touched down near Drasenhofen, a village on Austria's northern tip. "They got out and walked into town, where police were notified," added the official.

A reporter for Austrian radio who saw the balloon expressed incredulity at the family's daring, saying parts of the device, propelled by burning propane and butane, were held together by masking tape.

The Mistelbach official said that Mr. Hnytra told the police that "Czech border guards saw the flame about two and a half kilometers (1.6 miles) above them and fired flares but apparently couldn't make the thing out."

The official said Mr. Hnytra, a former member of Czechoslovakia's national cycling team, had brought his bicycle with him.

Four years ago, two East German families used a hot air balloon to fly to West Germany. Of those eight refugees, four were children.

East German Border Guards Defect

Two East German border guards fled from a watch tower into West Berlin on Wednesday night, the Associated Press in Berlin quoted a police spokesman as saying. Both were in full uniform and carrying automatic weapons when they entered an inn to announce their escape, which they had been planning for a year, the spokesman in West Berlin said.



Policeman displays balloon that carried family to Austria.

U.S. Alters Stand on Comprehensive Nuclear Ban

Reagan Believes Underground Testing Is Necessary, Letter to Congress Reveals

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress that it is not pursuing negotiations with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive nuclear test ban because it wants to continue testing its weapons.

Up to now, the administration position had been that the major bar to negotiations was the inability to verify a complete ban on underground tests.

A comprehensive test ban would prohibit underground nuclear tests just as existing treaties ban such tests in the atmosphere and in outer space. Some proponents argue that such a ban would reduce the likelihood of nuclear first strikes by lowering a nation's confidence in the reliability of its stockpiled nuclear weapons.

While a comprehensive ban "continues to be a long-term U.S. objective," the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said in an answer to written questions from the House Appropriations Committee, "nuclear tests are specifically required for the development, modernization and certification of warheads, the maintenance of stockpile reliability and the evaluation of nuclear weapons effects."

The agency added that for a test ban to be effective, "it must be verifiable and be concluded under conditions which ensure that it would enhance rather than diminish international security and stability."

The statement marks the first time the administration has publicly said its desire to continue underground tests of nuclear weapons was a reason it halted trilateral test ban negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain.

The arms-control agency statement also said: "A test ban could not of itself end the threat posed by nuclear weapons, since it does not deal directly with the kinds, numbers or deployment of nuclear forces."

The "immediate U.S. goal," the agency said, is to reach agreements that "significantly reduce nuclear arms and result in greater stability." In the meantime, the statement said, "it continues to be the policy of the United States to conduct the minimum number of nuclear tests necessary to achieve solutions to nuclear weapons problems."

Little more than a year ago, when the White House announced that it would not reopen talks with Moscow over a comprehensive test ban, a presidential spokesman said that the problems to be overcome dealt "essentially with verification."

"The Soviets," the official said, "simply have refused to accept measures that would assure effective verification."

He said the United States would not continue with the negotiations until "we get verification terms we can live with."

The official suggested that the first order of business would be to "negotiate improved verification procedures" for the threshold test ban treaty signed in 1974 by President Richard M. Nixon. That treaty, observed though unratified, limits the superpowers to underground tests of 150 kilotons or less.

Privately, according to administration sources, the internal guidance to public officials in 1982 stressed the need for better verification but also mentioned the need for continued testing. The arms-control agency statement, sources said, appeared to reverse the emphasis and more correctly represented the view of the Reagan administration.

Critics of the administration's arms-control policies have said the White House opposition to both the threshold treaty and the comprehensive treaty stemmed from its desire to keep building weapons.

Under the Carter administration, negotiations on a comprehensive treaty reached a point where the Soviets had accepted in principle the placement of unmanned seismic stations on their territory, and Washington had accepted a formula for requested rather than obligatory on-site inspections in the case of possible violations. If one country refused to permit an inspection, however, the requesting nation could withdraw from the treaty. Negotiations continued despite the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and recessed only in November 1980, after the U.S. presidential election.

The new administration's opposition to the ban appeared publicly in October 1981, when the then-director of the arms-control agency, Eugene V. Rostow, told the United Nations Political Committee that, despite the "high hopes" that had been attached to a test ban treaty, "A test ban cannot of itself end the threat posed by nuclear weapons."

INSIDE

■ Greens party says protesters must take the law into their own hands to keep new missiles out of West Germany. Page 2.

■ Chilean riot police battle hundreds of demonstrators in a "day of national protest." Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ West Germany raised its Lombard rate a half point, to 5 1/2 percent, to help counter the dollar's strength. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ Christy Steinman, the first woman to win a berth on an America's Cup yacht, is interviewed. Page 7W.

Soviet Union Says It Has Recovered Debris but No Bodies From Airliner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Soviet Union said Thursday it recovered debris and documents from the South Korean jetliner that it shot down Sept. 1 and will deliver them to Japan "in the near future," Japanese officials said.

The Soviet ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, in a meeting with Yoshiya Kato, head of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, also said that the Soviet Union will report on search operations off Moneron Island, in accordance with "international practices," the officials said.

They said Mr. Pavlov declined to identify the materials.

As of Tuesday, the Soviet Union had found no survivors or bodies, Mr. Pavlov was quoted as saying. The Korean Air Lines plane carried 269 people.

The Soviet Union has snubbed

Japanese requests for permission to enter Soviet waters.

Mr. Pavlov said that the Soviet Union has found debris in four areas near Moneron Island, Moneron is about 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of the Soviet island of Sakhalin, the site of major military installations.

The ambassador pinpointed the four sites where debris was found as 46.15 degrees north and 140.15 east, 47.10 north and 140.15 east, 47.10 north and 141.35 east, and 46.35 north and 141.25 east. The coordinates are north, west and east of the island.

The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said the four coordinates given by Mr. Pavlov were all in international waters.

At least 55 Soviet vessels were sighted Thursday in waters where the South Korean airliner was be-

lieved to have crashed, officials of the maritime safety agency said.

Among the Soviet vessels was an intelligence ship from which two cables were thrown into the sea, the agency officials said.

The Soviet intelligence ship, the Okean, was operating in waters 18 miles northwest of Moneron, the officials reported.

They said a maritime agency patrol boat, the Rishiri, saw 43 Soviet fishing boats drifting near the Okean. Another 11 Soviet guardships and fishing vessels were massed a mile closer to Moneron.

The officials said 13 Japanese patrol boats were operating Thursday morning in a wide area outside Soviet waters.

So far, Japanese and U.S. searches in the area outside Soviet territorial waters have failed to turn up any debris related to the Korean plane.



Vladimir Pavlov

Irish, by 2-to-1 Margin, Add Ban on Abortions To Their Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — Irish voters have acted to make abortion unconstitutional, final returns from a referendum showed Thursday. The proposal was adopted by a margin of 2-to-1.

Abortion is already illegal in Ireland, but activists wanted the ban to be constitutional to preclude any change in the law.

The tally in Wednesday's balloting was 841,233 for the amendment and 416,136 against.

The overwhelming support for the eighth amendment to the 1937 constitution came from conservative Roman Catholics in rural areas of the west and south after a concerted campaign by their bishops and priests.

Only five of the country's 41 electoral districts, all in Dublin, voted against the amendment.

Officials reported that only half of the 2.4 million eligible voters went to the polls. The low turnout reflected bitterness and confusion over the divisive amendment, that newspapers called "our moral civil war."

The amendment reads: "The state acknowledges the right to life of the unborn and with due regard to the equal right to life of the mother guarantees in its laws to respect, and as far as practicable, by its laws to vindicate and defend that right."

The minority Protestant

churches branded the amendment sectarian and clashed openly with the Catholic hierarchy for the first time in recent years.

Others said the referendum was unnecessary because abortion, except to save a mother's life, has been illegal in Ireland since 1861.

But in 1981, conservative Catholics, fearing that Parliament or the Supreme Court could legalize abortion in the future, pressured Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and the opposition Fianna Fáil leader, Charles Haughey, into agreeing to hold a referendum to change the constitution. Both leaders were fighting a tight election at the time and did not want to be considered pro-abortion.

But Mr. FitzGerald later changed his position and repeatedly urged that the amendment be rejected to encourage predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland into a merger to end nearly 62 years of partition.

Mr. FitzGerald said Monday that if the amendment were approved, "it will certainly be interpreted in Northern Ireland as a step backwards" and "would deepen divisions."

There was no immediate comment from Northern Ireland's Protestant leaders. But the Rev. Ian Paisley warned last week that the amendment would "strengthen the Catholic theology that underlies the Irish Republic's constitution."

Disobedience Urged In German Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West Germany's anti-nuclear Greens party said Thursday that the country's peace movement should take the law into its own hands to prevent the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

Members of the party's national committee warned at a press conference that the country's anti-missile movement was in danger of becoming "blunted" in its aim to halt the planned deployment by obeying West German law.

West Germany is going to be rearmed and equipped with atomic missiles, a Greens statement said. "If we want prevent that we have to exert pressure through mass abandonment of state loyalty."

"If we are about to be threatened by a nuclear inferno," the party added, "then the peace movement should not be stopped by police traffic laws."

The Greens called for blockades and the occupation of U.S. bases in West Germany thought to be future missile sites and for demonstrations and strikes.

The party warned that members of the Social Democratic Party and the West German trade union movement threatened to undermine the anti-missile movement and "blunt" it by obeying the law.

The Greens said they were disappointed in last week's peaceful demonstration outside a U.S. Army base at Mülheim, saying no one there had really displayed opposition to the missiles.

Lukas Beckmann, the party secretary, said the several thousand protesters at Mülheim, including many Greens, should have climbed the fence and occupied the base rather than sitting outside and singing songs for three days.

Mr. Beckmann and another Green, Rainer Trampert, denied that they were calling on protesters to be violent.

"We believe in nonviolence," Mr. Trampert said. "People should not be hurt. But we do not rule out damage to military bases, to atomic missiles."

In a speech to parliament Thursday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl restated his government's commitment to the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy the missiles and he denounced protesters who disobey the law.

The West German anti-missile movement has said it expects more than one million people to participate in blockades of U.S. military bases and anti-nuclear demonstrations at the end of October.

On Wednesday, the German Trade Union Federation called on West German workers to stop work for five minutes Oct. 5 as a protest against the missiles.

The opposition Social Democratic Party is also expected to take a position against the missiles at its November convention in Bonn.

McCarthy Is Hospitalized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Eugene McCarthy, former senator of Minnesota and presidential candidate in 1962, 1972 and 1976, was reported in good condition Thursday at Georgetown University Hospital, where he is recuperating from a heart attack.

Gromyko's Response 'Unacceptable' U.S. Orders Aeroflot Shut

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet airspace, and called the act a "criminal deed."

"It was stressed that this criminal deed had been qualified exhaustively by the Soviet side, specifically in the Soviet government's statement of Sept. 6," Tass said.

Aides to Mr. Shultz said later that Mr. Gromyko's tone was "more aggressive" in the private meeting than in his speech Wednesday.

Declaring that "this is not the end of the matter," Mr. Shultz said the United States would continue its diplomatic efforts to press for remedial measures.

Mr. Shultz held several meetings Thursday with Western foreign ministers about a joint response, including the possibility of banning commercial airline flights to or from the Soviet Union for a week or two as a "demonstrative political act" to signal disapproval of the Soviet Union's military action and its subsequent justifications.

Other measures reported to be under discussion here by senior diplomats of the Western allies were:

- Amendment of civil air conventions to ban attacks on civil airliners in time of peace.
- Procedures to improve cooperation between civilian and military air controllers.

- Support for demands for compensation from the Soviets to the families of those who died in the Korean Air Lines crash.

- Backing for an effort by the United Nations secretary-general to establish the full facts in the downing of the aircraft.

According to a U.S. participant in the Shultz-Gromyko meeting, the Soviet minister said at the outset that he did not wish to discuss the airliner incident but that Mr. Shultz had insisted.

The official, who declined to be quoted by name in a briefing for reporters, left the impression that Mr. Shultz would not proceed with the discussion until Mr. Gromyko agreed that the airliner would be a topic of their talk.

Mr. Gromyko then turned to what the U.S. source called "a lengthy, somewhat stale presentation" of the Soviet position on arms control that demonstrated little flexibility. Mr. Shultz then reportedly responded by describing U.S. positions in the negotiations with the Russians on medium-range missiles in Europe, strategic arms and several other sets of talks.

The U.S. source said none of Mr. Shultz's questions were answered

to the secretary's satisfaction, and that Mr. Gromyko's basic response was "to shift the responsibility to the United States."

Mr. Gromyko asserted Wednesday that the South Korean airliner, which carried 289 people, was on "special duty" for the U.S. authorities.

Following the meeting Thursday, Mr. Shultz denounced the Soviet explanation as "preposterous." Mr. Shultz had said in advance that he intended only to discuss the Korean Air Lines incident and human rights questions in Thursday's session.

Although he responded to Mr. Gromyko's remarks on arms control, aides said, Mr. Shultz did not negotiate on the subject.

Mr. Shultz's harsh denunciation raised doubt whether a scheduled meeting with Mr. Gromyko would take place in New York later this month.

Mr. Shultz suggested Tuesday that the meetings, at the United Nations, might not be held if the discussion in Madrid was not satisfactory. Late Thursday, Mr. Shultz's aides refused to address the subject.

The meeting lasted just over two hours, about twice as long as Mr. Shultz planned, apparently because of the arms-control exchange.

■ Meeting With Mitterrand
President François Mitterrand of France will receive Mr. Gromyko on Friday, Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, Michel Vazille, said Thursday night. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

U.S. Orders Aeroflot Shut

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for a Soviet natural gas pipeline.

On Monday, the administration suspended negotiations on a cultural agreement, suspended negotiations on a consulate the United States wanted to open in Kiev and suspended renewal of a transportation accord with the Russians.

■ European Plan Embargo
News agencies reported Thursday that British Airways canceled flights to Moscow for the next 60 days and pilots from France, Italy, Spain, Norway and Denmark joined the embargo.

Some European airlines' flights to Moscow continue to the Far East, however, and not all of them were to be affected by the ban. Scandinavian Air System said its Copenhagen-Tokyo flight, with a stopover in Moscow, must land in the Soviet capital.

The French pilots' group, while stopping five weekly Paris-Moscow flights, said Air France could continue its Paris-Moscow-Tokyo flight, as well as the return New Delhi-Moscow-Paris route.

Altogether, it appeared that 14 of the 27 weekly flights by NATO-member nations to Moscow would be stopped by Monday or Tuesday.

West Germany is the Soviet Union's biggest Western trading partner and there are 21 Lufthansa and Aeroflot flights a week between the two countries. West German business leaders have said stopping the flights would seriously hamper trade relations.

■ Meeting With Mitterrand
President François Mitterrand of France will receive Mr. Gromyko on Friday, Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, Michel Vazille, said Thursday night. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

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EUROPEAN EDITION—PARIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1983

THE TSAR OF RUSSIA ABDICATES

Duma, Army and People Revolt Against Pro-German Influence and Food Crisis; Tsar's Brother as Regent; Battles in Street; Three Days' Bloodshed; Ministers in Prison.



STORY OF REVOLUTION RELATED IN DESPATCHES FROM RUSSIAN CAPITAL

The story of the Russian Revolution is related in a series of despatches from the Russian capital, Moscow. The despatches describe the events leading up to the revolution, the role of the Duma, the army, and the people, and the eventual overthrow of the Tsar.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Shamir Rules Out a New Annexation

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the ruling Likud bloc's choice to succeed Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said Thursday he has no intention of annexing the West Bank. He also said that the Camp David process must continue.

Mr. Shamir told Israel Radio: "I have never talked of annexation and I am not thinking of annexation. All we are asking for is the minimum necessary for the security and peace of the nation of Israel in the land of Israel."

He added: "In the most immediate future we will have to take care and make efforts so that the process agreed upon at Camp David between Israel, Egypt and the United States will continue, in order that these agreements be put into practice." He was asked if he would continue Mr. Begin's policy if he succeeds in forming a government and said: "The government I will form will continue the policy. Presumably, there will be some changes. They are natural in such situations but we'll talk about that at a later stage."

French in Chad Said to Shun Combat

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — The French troops and combat jets that are countering a further advance by Libyan-backed rebels in Chad are under strict orders to avoid all contact with Libyan forces, Western diplomats reported Thursday.

In the first detailed account of the operational procedures of the 3,000-man Operation Manta and its air cover, the informants said French patrols had had visual contact with "adversary units" on a few occasions but had withdrawn immediately. They acknowledged that there was a tacit understanding between France and Libya to keep their forces at a safe distance from each other and avoid a direct and potentially dangerous confrontation between patrols.

The government of President François Mitterrand of France has rejected demands by President Hissène Habré of Chad that the task force and its aircraft play a more offensive role in helping to expel an estimated 5,000 Libyan troops from Chad, the sources said.

Top IRA Leaders Reportedly Arrested

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army's two top commanders, Ivor Malachy Bell and Eddie Carmichael, were being held under anti-terrorism legislation in Belfast's Castlereagh interrogation center Thursday, an authoritative security source reported.

They were among 14 men and three women arrested Tuesday on the word of a new IRA informer, Robert Lean, the source said. The arrest of the organization's top commanders would be a major blow for the mainly Catholic guerrilla organization fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Corry Adams, a leader of the political wing of the IRA who was elected to the British Parliament in June, and four other senior officials of the IRA's political arm who were seen in the Northern Ireland Assembly last October, said the police claim of having captured IRA leaders was a ploy aimed at demoralizing the nationalist movement after its recent electoral successes.

A Chinese Signal on Korea Succession

BEIJING (Reuters) — China appeared Thursday to endorse the plans of North Korea's leader, President Kim Il Sung, to be succeeded by his son despite misgivings about a family dynasty ruling a Communist nation.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily published a front-page photograph of President Kim's son, Kim Jong Il, greeting a Chinese delegation in Pyongyang and shaking hands with Peng Zhen, chairman of China's parliament, the National People's Congress.

China had until recently been reluctant to endorse the rise of the heir-apparent to President Kim, 71, but it confirmed in July that Kim Jong Il had visited China the previous month.

Isabel Perón Said to Rule Out Return

MADRID (Reuters) — Former President Isabel Perón of Argentina has said that she does not want to return home until civilian rule is restored, sources close to Mrs. Perón said Thursday in Madrid.

The sources said Mrs. Perón would consent to return before the end of the military dictatorship only if her presence was deemed absolutely necessary for the Peronists to win the October elections.

Mrs. Perón, who was overthrown by the military in 1976 and came to live in Spain in 1981, said she did not want to make any political declarations until the Argentine armed forces had returned to the barracks.

Former Governor to Succeed Jackson

SEATTLE (AP) — Daniel J. Evans, a former Republican governor of Washington, will be appointed to succeed Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Democrat, who died last week, an aide to Governor John D. Spellman said Thursday.

Mr. Spellman, a Republican, summoned Mr. Evans, 57, to Seattle from Olympia, where he is president of Evergreen State College, presumably for a news conference Thursday afternoon to announce the appointment.

The aide said Representative Joel Pritchard, a Republican, who was considered the only other possible successor to Mr. Jackson, gave "wholehearted approval" to the appointment of Mr. Evans, who served three 55-45 edge in the Senate over the Democrats.

For the Record

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least 63 people, some of them police, were injured Thursday in an anti-government demonstration in the northern state of Punjab, according to the Press Trust of India.

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for 95 minutes Thursday during the final round of talks before the United States is expected to begin deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. A U.S. spokesman said the two sides would meet again Tuesday.

U.S. Is Reopening Question Of Military Role in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

eastern Mediterranean from the Atlantic, administration officials said.

The nuclear-powered carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower is in the eastern Mediterranean. Two F-14 Tomcat fighters were launched from that ship Wednesday to fly low over Beirut in what a Pentagon spokesman said was a reconnaissance mission.

Military officers said the flight of the F-14s, which can be armed for air-to-ground attack, was also a reminder to the fighting factions that the United States could bring considerable military power to bear in Lebanon.

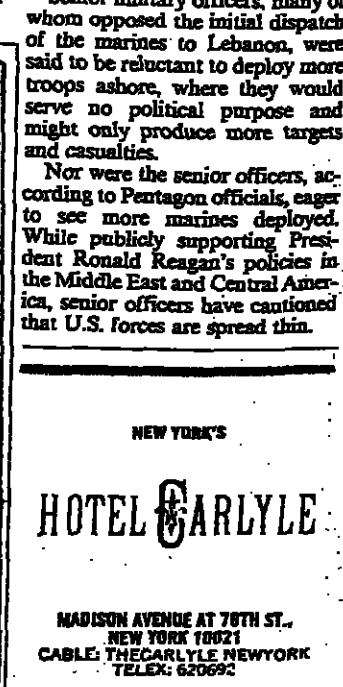
Senior military officers, many of whom opposed the initial dispatch of the marines to Lebanon, were said to be reluctant to deploy more troops ashore, where they would serve no political purpose and might only produce more targets and casualties.

Nor were the senior officers, according to Pentagon officials, eager to see more marines deployed. While publicly supporting President Ronald Reagan's policies in the Middle East and Central America, senior officers have cautioned that U.S. forces are spread thin.

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New Annexation

Shamir, the prime minister, said that the nation of Israel in the future will have to take into account the needs of the Jewish people. He also said that the Jewish people will have to take into account the needs of the Jewish people.

to Shun Combat

each troops and combatants. The Israeli army is not interested in a direct and potentially dangerous confrontation with the PLO.

portedly Arrested

People's Daily published a report that Kim Jong Il, the leader of North Korea, had been arrested. The report said that Kim Jong Il had been arrested by the North Korean government.

to Rule Out Return

President Isabel Peron of Argentina said that she would not return to the country. She said that she would not return to the country because she did not want to be a prisoner.

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Weinberger Urges Aid for El Salvador

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

ILOPANGO, El Salvador — The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has visited the front lines in El Salvador's war against leftist guerrillas to publicize what he called a need for increased U.S. support for the Salvadoran Army.

Mr. Weinberger said Wednesday that the army was "making very great progress" in its fight against an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas. But he said congressional reluctance to authorize more military aid could jeopardize that progress.

"I think they've been increasing the amount of the country under their control," Mr. Weinberger said. "What I worry about is whether or not the support will run out before that mission can be accomplished."

At a private meeting with the Salvadoran defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, Mr. Weinberger stressed the importance of pursuing the case of the four American churchwomen murdered in El Salvador in December 1980. No one has been prosecuted for those killings.

An official who sat in on the meeting said that Mr. Weinberger emphasized the problem and that General Vides Casanova was "very understanding."

In San Vicente province, where Salvadoran forces have been engaged since June in a concerted "pacification" program, Mr. Weinberger visited a refugee camp of 2,500 rural residents who had fled nearby farms to avoid the fighting.

He also visited a "hunter" battalion and an "immediate-reaction" battalion that Salvadoran military officials said had been chasing guerrillas and also helping to rebuild roads and schools.

The immediate-reaction battalion was trained in 1982 in North Carolina, and its commander, Miguel Mendez, said he expected 60 percent of his men to re-enlist when their two-year tour of duty ends in December.

"I've been very impressed with both the morale, the state of training and the state of resolve of both the troops and the leadership," Mr. Weinberger said.

He urged the U.S. Congress to give the Salvadoran military the \$54 million the Reagan administration has requested, adding that the Salvadoran Army needs assured supplies for long-range planning.

"The guerrillas do have that, through Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union," he said, "and it's important the government have, too."

Mr. Weinberger then flew with Alvaro Magaña, El Salvador's provisional president, to the battleship USS New Jersey, which is on maneuvers off the Pacific coast of Central America.



Chilean police officers arresting a student Tuesday night during a protest in Santiago.

Texas, Florida Gain on New York in Population

Continuing Shift to South and West Is Seen Having Political Impact by 2000

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau says that if current trends continue, Texas and Florida will surpass New York in population by the year 2000.

The new population projections, released Wednesday, show that California will still be the largest state, with 30.6 million people, at the end of this century, but that Texas and Florida will move up to second and third, respectively.

If the projections prove generally correct, the trends would have major political significance, implying further redistribution of power to the South and the West. Seats in the House of Representatives are reapportioned after the census every 10 years to reflect population shifts.

Population also is a major factor in statutory formulas for distributing many types of federal aid. The projections, the first issued by the bureau in five years, are based on the assumption that there will be small increases in life expectancy and fertility. The report assumes that migration patterns will continue for specific age groups as in the 1970s.

That assumption, while obviously imperfect, provides the best available indication of population changes likely to occur in the next two decades, Census Bureau officials said.

According to the projections, the West will continue as the nation's fastest-growing region. Census officials see the region's population increasing nearly 45 percent, from 43.2 million in 1980 to 62.5 million by 2000.

The South is expected to be the second fastest-growing of the four major regions into which the Census Bureau divides the country. The population of the South is expected to increase 31 percent, from 75.3 million in 1980 to 98.8 million by 2000. If this projection is right, 37 percent of all Americans will be living in the South at the end of the century, compared with 33 percent in 1980.

The Census Bureau's projections for New York show a population loss of nearly 15 percent, from 17.6 million in 1980 to slightly less than 15 million by 2000.

Signe L. Wetrogan, a Census Bureau demographer who worked on the report, said she believed that New York would have a net loss in population over the next two decades but that the decline would probably be smaller than suggested by statistics in the report.

The bureau sees the total population of the United States rising 18 percent, from 226.5 million in 1980 to 267.5 million by the end of the century.

The population of the Northeast is expected to decline by 2.7 million, to 46.4 million. The population of the North-Central region, the industrial heartland that includes Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, is expected to rise slightly and then decline, ending the century at 59.7 million, just about the same level as it was in 1980.

Nevada is likely to be the nation's fastest-growing state, according to the bureau, predicting that the state's population will increase from 799,200 in 1980 to 1.9 million in 2000. Wyoming and Arizona are the only other states whose population is expected to double.

The fastest-growing states east of the Mississippi River, according to the report, will be New Hampshire and Florida. The population of Florida is expected to rise from 9.7 million in 1980 to 17.4 million in 2000, when more than one-fifth of the state's residents will be 65 years old or over.

Nationwide, according to the report, the number of people 65 or over is expected to rise from 25.5 million in 1980 to 35 million by the end of the century. The number of people 85 or over will more than double, rising to 5.1 million from 2.2 million, the bureau said.

The report also said that if current trends continued, the population of Alaska would rise from 400,500 in 1980 to 630,700 at the end of the century. Vermont, which is expected to have 625,000 residents in 2000, would then replace Alaska as the state with the smallest population, the bureau said.

The Northeast would still have the nation's oldest people, with nearly 15 percent of its population over 64 and less than 19 percent of its residents under 15 by the end of the century. The West would have the youngest, with more than 22 percent of its population under 15 and only 11 percent over 64, the report said.

Hundreds of Demonstrators Battle the Police in Santiago

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Riot police using clubs, tear gas and water cannon battled hundreds of rock-throwing demonstrators in Santiago on Thursday during a "day of national protest" against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Scores of people were arrested, including the head of the copper workers union, Rodolfo Seguel, and a former senator, Patricio Aylwin, both affiliated with the five-party Democratic Alliance that called for the day of protest.

Witnesses said police officers beat Mr. Aylwin as he watched a rally and then put him on a police bus.

Security men with guard dogs backed up by hundreds of police reinforcements had deployed in the capital before the demonstration, which came 24 hours after police killed four men and a woman suspected in the assassination of Santiago's governor.

The government information service said police detained 10 people, four of whom took part in the Aug. 30 assassination.

The five suspects were killed Wednesday night in two shootouts in Santiago. Police identified them as members of the Revolutionary Left Movement, the country's most violent Marxist organization.

The protests Thursday began as at least 1,000 marchers, most of them university students, converged from three directions toward Plaza Italia, a square at the end of the main downtown boulevard. The police, descending from buses and running in small groups, used clubs and tear gas to try to cut them off.

The bulk of the marchers arrived in the plaza chanting, "He's going to fall! He's going to fall!" a reference to President Pinochet, 67, who seized power 10 years ago. Two police trucks used water cannon to disperse them.

Youths threw rocks at the police as the demonstrators spread out along the narrow Mapocho River and regrouped for smaller marches in scattered parts of the downtown area. Many marchers were pulled by the neck or hair onto police buses, thrown to the floor and kicked.

The official press agency ORBE said a bomb shattered windows Wednesday night in the main government building in the port of Valparaiso, 70 miles (112 kilometers) to the west. It said police seized a cache of dynamite and weapons in a raid in La Serena, 280 miles north, where nine people were arrested.

Opposition parties have called for a day of peaceful demonstrations in each of the last five months to protest a failing economy and President Pinochet's military rule. Thirty-nine people were killed in last month's protests.

Chilean police officers arresting a student Tuesday night during a protest in Santiago.

U.S. and Greece Sign 5-Year Accord Upholding Lease on Military Bases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Greece and the United States signed a five-year agreement Thursday for the continued operation of four U.S. military installations here.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yannis Kapsas of Greece and the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Alan D. Berling, each signed two Greek and two English copies of the agreement and separate letters concerning U.S. military aid to Greece.

Mr. Kapsas announced after the ceremony at the Greek Foreign Ministry that the text of the agreement and the letter would be made public Friday. The documents signed, after nine months of negotiations, comprise the agreement, an annex and a letter concerning economic aid and defense policy, he said.

The Greek rendering would now imply that the accord is "terminated" after five years, not "can be terminated," as the Americans had wanted, according to the newspaper. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu told the Greek cabinet earlier: "This is our first agreement on an equal footing with the United States," the semi-official Athens New Agency reported.

Since July, when the agreement was initiated, a brief period of optimism about relations on both sides has given way to coolness. Greece has redoubled its opposition to the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, taking a neutral line on the South Korean plane incident.

Diplomats said that although the accord would mean closer Greek-U.S. cooperation at a practical level, the political atmosphere and the rhetoric exchanged between the U.S. and Greece's governing Socialists would not necessarily improve.

Greek government sources told The New York Times that the side letters would refer to the U.S. commitment to maintain a balance of power between Greece and Turkey. Greece wants this ratio to be formally set at 7 to 10 in military aid between the two countries, a practice maintained during the past few years. The United States, however, has made clear it is reluctant to commit itself to this on a long-term and legally binding basis.

The pro-government newspaper Eleftherotypia reported Thursday that a dispute about the Greek translation of the English word "terminable" had been resolved in Greece's favor.

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Ranking Russian Envoy Visits Beijing for Talks

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A high-ranking Soviet envoy arrived Thursday for consultations that mark renewed interest by China in reconciling differences with the Soviet Union.

Diplomats said the visit by the deputy foreign minister, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was a significant advance by the two Communist powers toward normalizing relations after two decades of disputes. Mr. Kapitsa is the highest-ranking Soviet official invited to China since the 1960s.

His visit occurred amid signs that Beijing has concluded a reassessment of its Soviet policy and decided to press ahead with efforts to improve relations.

"A draft foreign policy statement circulated at a Chinese Central Committee working session in July reportedly justified the need for at least a limited accommodation with Moscow."

Beijing still regards its northern neighbor as a security threat and insists on a pullback of Soviet military forces from their forward positions in Asia as a condition for a fundamental normalization of ties.

"But Chinese leaders reportedly are determined to expand commercial and cultural relations, and they plan to host the third round of formal normalization talks in Beijing next month. Mr. Kapitsa is expected to try to sort out several contentious international issues to smooth the way."

"The Chinese are prepared to make concessions if the Soviets are willing to make concessions," an Asian analyst said. "To get the Soviets to move, Beijing has to convince them of its sincerity."

Beijing has sought to create the right atmosphere for Mr. Kapitsa's visit. Press reports have praised past Chinese-Soviet friendship. Chinese officials have leaked plans for Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to meet his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, at the upcoming United Nations General Assembly session. A Soviet expert on China has been invited to lead the first

Sudan's Gen. Ibrahim Abboud Dies

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — General Ibrahim Abboud, 83, who was Sudan's head of state from 1958 to 1964, died Thursday.

General Abboud seized power from a civilian regime in a military coup in November 1958, less than three years after Sudan gained independence from Britain. He was then army commander in chief.

A popular upheaval in October 1964 forced him out of office and civilian rule was restored. General Gaafar Nimeiri, who is now president, seized power in an army coup in May 1969.

Cardinal Joseph Schröffer, VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Cardinal Joseph Schröffer, 80, a member of the Vatican administration since 1967, died in a Nuremberg hospital Wednesday, the Vatican announced. He had suffered for many years from internal bleeding and bone problems. Vatican sources said.

As Bishop of Eichstätt, Bavaria, from 1948, Cardinal Schröffer worked for the spiritual and material reconstruction of Germany after World War II. As president of the German section of the Pax Christi movement, he also worked for international reconciliation in the postwar period, the sources said.

In 1967 Pope Paul VI appointed him secretary of the Vatican's Congregation for Catholic Education and in May 1976 he was made a cardinal. Despite advanced age, he remained an active member of the Roman Curia. He was born in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, ordained in 1928 and became a bishop in 1948.

His death reduced the College of Cardinals to 133, of whom 23 are over the age of 80, leaving only 110 with the right to participate in an eventual conclave.

Other deaths: Vasily Remesko, 77, a leading Soviet agricultural expert, after a long illness, Pravda said Wednesday. Ike Armstrong, 88, the football coach at University of Utah from 1925 to 1949, Sunday of pneumonia in a nursing home in Corona del Mar, California.

Marion du Pont Scott, 89, great granddaughter of the founder of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and a thoroughbred horse and dog breeder since the 1900s, Sunday at her home in Orange County, Virginia, after suffering a stroke. She bred Longo, who won purses amounting to \$300,000, and Battleship, a son of Man o'War.

Nat Lefkowitz, 78, a former co-chairman of the William Morris Agency, the theatrical agency with which he was associated for 56

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Clarity Over Lebanon

The new U.S. Marine casualties in Lebanon may strain still further the public's confidence in administration policy in Lebanon. There is in the United States a special wariness for this small, much-abused, Western-oriented place, but there is not an unlimited readiness to see American lives lost in the obscure, grinding conflict there. The need grows for Mr. Reagan to make clear what diplomatic strategy the marine presence is intended to serve.

Americans tend to forget that Israel's invasion merely interrupted a long civil war. With the Israeli decision to pull back to the Awaali River, a new chapter in it opened. Which Lebanese would take power in the evacuated area? The Druze, traditionally dominant in the Chuf mountain region, feared the Israelis were handing it off to a Christian Phalangist militia working hand in glove with the Lebanese army. The Shia Muslims expressed similar fears of what would follow Israeli withdrawal from suburbs of East Beirut. Both Druze and Shia saw the marines as patrons of the Christian establishment. That is a large part of the reason why the latest shooting began.

For years the United States has described its policy in Lebanon as trying to counter community splits and external intervention by building a strong central Lebanese government with a reliable national army at its command. Like its predecessors, however, the Ge-

meyel government is seen by major social groups as tipped to favor an upper-class and/or Christian minority. The more that government is built up, the greater the distrust expressed by other groups.

American diplomats have spurred on the tentative steps President Amin Gemayel has taken to open what he calls a dialogue of national reconciliation. But more must be done. Mr. Gemayel's government is suspended between its national duties and its Phalangist roots. Revising the Lebanese system to reflect the demographic and political changes since the country's basic power-sharing terms were laid down 40 years ago would be a tall order if the country were unoccupied, prosperous and at peace. It is, of course, none of these things.

With their separate agendas, Israel and Syria may yet frustrate efforts by national-minded Lebanese to restore and reform their system. But certainly it is too early for the United States to conclude that no progress can be made and to pull out the marines. Lebanon would be torn apart completely. The United States would be seen throughout the area as turning tail. Congress has reason to be uneasy: Its agitation over application of the War Powers Act is the evidence. The administration could help by making clear it knows where it is trying to go.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Citizen Astronauts

Lacking a space station or other heavy construction project, America's space shuttle remains a marvel of technology without a serious mission. Challenger's flawless night landing again demonstrated the craft's prowess. It completed another round of equipment tests and launched another satellite. But these only furthered the impression that the craft is underemployed, ill suited to a severely scaled-back space program.

This flight also demonstrated more than ever, however, the shuttle's suitability for human cargo. Until it has more serious work to do, why not expand the passenger function?

Dr. William E. Thornton, a physician who joined the shuttle crew to study the physical effects of space travel, returned persuaded that any generally healthy person can travel in space. And Captain Richard H. Truly, Challenger's chief pilot, has no concern that untrained space travelers would get in the crew's way. "This probably would have been a nice [flight] to have a passenger," he said at one point during the mission.

The idea of citizen astronauts should appeal to more than those who want to try it. All the public knows of space so far has been conveyed by a corps of technical experts, elaborately prepared for their mission and deprived of any sense of surprise. What would a poet and the weightlessness in orbit? What would a painter see in the vistas of Earth? A NASA task force observed in June that sending private "observer communicators" into space was feasible by 1985 — and desirable to enhance the public's understanding of space travel. The idea raises problems: Who would select the first observers, and how could it be done fairly? And should NASA try to limit the financial windfall such an opportunity would offer any writer or artist?

These are serious issues, but surely no harder to solve than the engineering problems that have been so impressively overcome. While the shuttle waits for a profitable technical mission, let it nurture human imagination.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Violence in Lebanon

The killing of two more American Marines in Lebanon underscores the importance of congressional sanction for the peace operation. The rising violence is not cause to retreat. It serves, however, as reminder that the peacekeeping force is not a passive spectator to an already agreed armistice but participant in an action that comes under the provisions of the War Powers Act. There is no reason to delay seeking that sanction and with it the appropriate congressional debate that in itself will help clarify what is at stake.

A great deal is at stake in Lebanon. Tragically, the peacekeepers from Italy, France, Britain and the United States may, in the disintegrating circumstances, find that there is nothing they can do. But for this particular moment, they can maintain a modicum of security in a limited area of Beirut itself and lead international sanction to the legitimate government of Amin Gemayel while he struggles with insurrection, brigandage, and the centrifugal forces of partition.

Diplomatic options have not been exhausted. That was evident Tuesday in the initiative of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome seeking consultations with Walid Jumblatt, whose Druze forces, backed by the Syrians, pose the greatest threat to the central government's survival. And that was evident in the visit of Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's peace emissary, to Damascus.

Two elements of a solution are missing. The warring parties still see everything to gain and nothing to lose in continuing the hostilities that daily claim dozens of lives. And outside forces have yet to show restraint in the supplies with which they are fueling this warfare. Two nations, Syria and Israel, Lebanon's only neighbors, hold the keys to peaceful settlement. But their own short-term considerations have consistently led them to consider Lebanon's long-term interests last. McFarlane's task in Damascus, like U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz's earlier mission to Jerusalem, is to bring home to the neighbors the broader security considerations, to remind them that they are playing with fire.

Peace becomes more elusive each day. And

an anxious world is discovering that the whole security of a region hangs on battles over towns and crossroads.

The United States can best affirm its commitment to the peace process in two ways, maintaining the pace of diplomacy, and obtaining congressional sanction through the War Powers Act for the marines' participation in the peacekeeping force.

—Los Angeles Times.

The Limits of U.S. Power

President Reagan, contrary to the popular image of a Western cowboy firing from the hip, has disappointed his enemies by his restrained reaction.

The president has like his predecessors realized the limitations of American power. After the experience of trying to persuade America's allies not to go ahead with the gas pipeline deal with Russia — a campaign that caused much bitterness and hurt relations among NATO powers — Washington does not want another such battle especially as the Alliance is entering the crucial phase in regard to the likely deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles.

There is now a greater understanding that if a firm, tough policy is to be sustained, public opinion not only in the United States, but elsewhere has to be cultivated.

—Daily Telegraph (London).

President Reagan's Reprisals

President Reagan's much-wanted "reprisals" against the Soviet Union for the "assassination" of the 269 persons aboard the ill-fated Korean airliner has ultimately turned out to be talk-bait and carry-a-small stick.

The president's initial flaming rhetoric included references to "flagrant (Soviet) lies about a heinous act" and "the brutality of the act being compounded by the cynical distortion of evidence." There was gleeful expectation among diehard Republican hawks that the sanctions to be announced by Reagan would be commensurately harsh. In the event, the proposed reprisals are mild, to say the least. None is expected to hurt the Kremlin any more than it is hurting now.

—The Hindustan Times.

Reagan Talks Like Teddy Roosevelt but Acts Like Carter

By William Safire

NEW YORK — President Reagan, in response to the Soviet massacre of 61 U.S. citizens traveling under the protection of U.S. passports, has sounded off more fiercely than Theodore Roosevelt and has acted more pusillanimously than Jimmy Carter.

Never in the course of presidential history have so many bombastic words been accounted for by so much handwringing and such little action. No wonder dithering commentators have been lavishing praise on Mr. Reagan's decision to limit his reaction to an orgy of oratorical self-righteousness: No matter what the provocation, the march to the election-year summit must go on.

Here is what happened near the Soviet-Japanese border. Our electronic ears told us that a major Soviet missile test was in its beginning stages; as usual, one of our KC-135 spy planes was sent up to observe the test from a position well outside the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Korean civilian jumbo jet wandered off course into the area. Preparations for the missile test were promptly shut down; as that mission was scrubbed, our reconnaissance plane returned to its base.

The local Soviet air commander asked Moscow what to do about the jumbo jet about to exit Soviet air space going toward Japan. From this point on, I'm speculating: A high

defense official recalled the embarrassment within the Soviet military a few years ago when a lost aircraft penetrated 1,000 miles into Russia without being challenged. With the Korean plane about to escape unharmed, the Soviet book and shot it down with little concern for the 269 human beings aboard. The Soviet leadership then went into its bunker-down mode and blundered into demonstrable lying.

That Russian perversion of the truth will be believed by the Soviet peoples and their fellow travelers until another Khrushchev surfaces to discredit the Andropov regime. Why then, in the light of Soviet policy to shoot lost civilians as spies and to touch up protests, does Mr. Reagan fulminate fulsomely on television without calling for significant

economic or diplomatic retaliation? Because our president sees this merely as a propaganda opportunity that will help him undercut the freeze demonstrations in Europe and bolster his MX vote in the House.

Mr. Reagan's political operatives and State Department detainees fail to see that after he has finished glorying in our victimization, and after he has milked the incident for all it is worth in "world opinion," Moscow will once again have shown that no aggressive action it undertakes is likely to cause it pain. Invade Afghanistan, get a double-sized grain deal, complete with groveling by the Reagan secretary of agriculture; execute hostage airline passengers, get not even the cancellation of a meeting between foreign ministers. We make debating points in the United Nations while the Kremlin effectively intimidates the world.

No, we should not cancel arms control talks or break off relations. But the president can do more than set his jaw while he offers his other cheek. To affect Soviet behavior, we must demonstrate that barbarity has consequences beyond bad publicity.

For example, Mr. Reagan has just approved the sale of U.S. pipelaying equipment

to help the Russians construct their strategic oil pipeline to Europe. For the excuse: If Caterpillar did not get the business, the Russians would buy from the only other supplier, the Japanese. But Japan has been insulted in the airline massacre; might the government not agree to join in withholding sales in memory of the 26 Japanese who were murdered? No such obvious suggestions for economic retaliation have even been placed before Mr. Reagan.

Similarly, we have been going along with the cottage industry built up around the Helsinki Final Act. We traded recognition of Soviet World War II gains for human rights promises that turned out to be farcical. Mr. Reagan should inform the meeting in Madrid that his secretary of state will not only refuse to sign more documents, but will begin the process of rescinding U.S. approval of the pact that the Russians have so often violated and mocked. Its propaganda value is now nil; let us get back what we paid.

Only a president with a hard-line image could get away with the posturing of Mr. Reagan as he dithers through his first Soviet challenge. Makes you wonder: Would the dovish Mr. Mondale or the owlish Sen. Glenn be under pressure to talk less and do more?

The New York Times.



Yitzhak Shamir

Begin's Shoes No Easy Fit for Shamir

By Ehud Olmert

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's decision to resign caught the political system of Israel unprepared. Although it was no secret that in his performance as prime minister he had lately ceased to be prominently and dynamically involved, Mr. Begin still enjoyed the unanimous confidence of the factional partners of the Israeli coalition and easily could have carried on as prime minister until the end of the present term in November 1983. However, Mr. Begin preferred to resign, not only because there was no immediate threat to his coalition cabinet.

A few explanations were offered for the abruptness of his resignation. Nothing came closer to the truth than Mr. Begin's own short and very sincere comment: "I can no longer continue." Mr. Begin could have given several reasons, any one of which might have been entirely convincing from a political standpoint. But none would have been a true reflection of what he really felt: that he could no longer carry the weight of his office.

Granted, relations among the different factions that constitute the coalition were strained, and the mutual trust between the Likud (the leading coalition party) and some of

its partners had been seriously damaged. The continuing Israeli involvement in Lebanon is a source of aggravation to the prime minister, and Israel's serious economic difficulties were a major concern for him.

Yet none of these reasons individually or collectively would have dissuaded Mr. Begin in previous circumstances to the point where he would have felt compelled to resign.

As a veteran of almost endless political crises and challenges, Mr. Begin is a man of enormous personal strength, deep convictions and a strong sense of historical mission that helped him survive difficult times in the past. Now he felt that it was beyond his capacity to continue to struggle. It is not because the problems now are basically different from the ones he dealt with in the past, but rather because Mr. Begin himself today is a different man, and he was the first one to admit it and to reach the inevitable conclusion.

Thus, Mr. Begin resigned, and after 40 years in an active role, he leaves the Israeli public scene. Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Begin's foreign minister,

who was selected by his party to replace him, has the immediate problem of forming a new coalition government based on the same parties. Assuming that Mr. Shamir succeeds and is asked by President Chaim Herzog to form a government, his performance as prime minister will be judged by his ability to address himself to Israel's current problems — in particular the continued Israeli involvement in Lebanon; Israel's policies in the West Bank and the Gaza District; and the pressing economic situation.

The measures that Mr. Shamir's government adopts in order to cope with these serious problems must be acceptable within the framework of a country that has lately suffered much from deep hostilities between opposing political groups.

In this context it is interesting to speculate about the differences between Mr. Begin's government and that of Mr. Shamir. Mr. Begin enjoyed a personal status unequalled by any political leader before him. It will take time for Shamir to assume the authority and political influence that Mr. Begin had even during the last stages of his leadership.

Mr. Begin was the founder of the Herut Party, which is the majority faction of the Likud. He almost single-handedly turned this party from a small minority into the dominant political power in Israel, the group directly responsible during the last 64 years for determining the national priorities of Israel. Mr. Begin became a national hero. His judgments were seldom challenged by his political followers and partners; his authority provided in most cases the final verdict in every political dispute.

Mr. Shamir will not enjoy the same status. It is therefore safe to assume that Mr. Shamir will follow the same policy lines that characterized Mr. Begin's government. Mr. Shamir is perhaps the best candidate to follow Mr. Begin in terms of his adherence to Likud's policies. He will pursue the same approach toward the West Bank and will encourage the building of new settlements. Such a policy, while very unpopular abroad, is supported by a large segment of the Israeli population.

Mr. Shamir also will be aware of the need to maintain good relations with the international community and particularly with the United States. But he will not do so at the expense of the basic principles in which he firmly believes.

So in the substance of its policy and in the nature of its political partners, the new government of Israel is going to be very much a government that will keep the status quo. In its style of operation it will lack the vigor and the emotional intensity that were so typical of Menachem Begin. Israeli political life will not be the same after Mr. Begin's departure. It will be less colorful and less dramatic.

The writer, a member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, and the Likud representative on its foreign relations committee, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Syria Holds the Trump Card for Peace in Lebanon

By Joyce R. Starr

BEIRUT — In the undeclared war that has been waged in Lebanon over the past year between Syria, supported by the Soviet Union, on the one side, and Israel, the United States and the Lebanese government on the other, the consensus seems to be that the Syrians are winning.

"I congratulate the Syrians," says the former Lebanese president, Camille Chamoun in an interview. "Assad has emerged in one year as the strong man of the Middle East, taking advantage of what both the Soviet Union and the United States have to offer." The only country that could check Syrian power today, according to Mr. Chamoun, is Iraq, and there is obviously not much prospect as things now stand.

Speaking as the head of the Lebanese Front, the umbrella coordinating body for the majority of Christian factions, Mr. Chamoun believes that Syria "will try at every turn" to foil attempts by the Lebanese government to reassert its authority. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will pursue this objective, he says, through "a campaign of intensive subversion" rather than all-out combat.

By promoting confusion, says Mr. Chamoun, "Syria will bring matters to a civil war between Christians and Druze, and in the end, chaos to the entire Middle East."

Colonel Tim Geraghty, Commander of the U.S. Multinational Force in Lebanon, also stresses the danger which Syria poses for the Gemayel government. A solution to end the fighting between Christians and Druze is essential, he says because this fighting "shades the biggest and main threat to Lebanon, which is Syria."

The Syrians, adds Colonel Geraghty, are "dedicated" in their efforts to create an environment of ethnic and religious hatred. As for Syrian influence over the Lebanese equation, Colonel Geraghty admits that "at this moment, the Syrians are in a unique position of prestige. I think they intend to wallow in it."

Even well-placed Israelis concede that Mr. Assad appears to have won this round. "They certainly aren't losing," declares Uri Lubrani, the former ambassador to Iran who was appointed in April to coordinate all activities in Lebanon. "The only

way they can suffer defeat at this juncture is if the Lebanese government proves able to survive. This is the burning question."

In the meantime, says Mr. Lubrani, "Assad is having a whale of a good time."

An Israeli military analyst acknowledges, "They think our position is deteriorating. Time is playing against us and for the Syrians."

Lebanese military intelligence officials are convinced that Syria held the "master hand" in the attacks on the Lebanese army by the leftist Amal Shiite militia, which have claimed the lives of several hundred people.

Despite reports that Lebanese intelligence had amassed detailed information on the ammunition and weapons build-up by the Amal faction, the outbreak on August 28th, a relatively tranquil Sunday afternoon, had not been anticipated by the Lebanese government.

"The years of war have taught us that catastrophe happens when we least expect it," says Lebanese presidential advisor, Ghassan Tuoni, the man said to be held in closest confidence by Amin Gemayel. In interviews granted two days before the latest attacks both Mr. Tuoni and Mr. Gemayel's national security advisor, Wadi Haddad emphasized that the government had "at least ten days breathing space before the Israeli withdrawal to finalize a settlement with the Syrian-supported Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt."

"We have options," Mr. Haddad said, "and I think we'll succeed. I'm not frantic."

Lebanese now worry that the casualties suffered, estimated at 26 soldiers killed and over 90 wounded, combined with the time lost in reaching a political settlement, could be an irreparable blow for morale and troop readiness in the Chuf.

"The army will finish the job," signed one Lebanese as shelling sent tremors through his office, "but the job may also finish the army."

What about prospects for American pressure on the Syrians and the success of the mission of U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane?

In coordination with Mr. McFarlane, the Lebanese government has launched a long-awaited diplomatic initiative. Formal letters were delivered simultaneously to the Syrians and to the PLO requesting the immediate withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon.

Steps to involve the participation of the Arab League and the United Nations Security Council were also put in motion. But key Lebanese, including a member of Mr. Gemayel's inner circle, think "all of this may be too late. We should have taken bold action weeks or even months ago, when we stood a good chance of catching the Syrians off-guard."

As a strong critic of the Syrian regime, Camille Chamoun holds this hope for what he describes as the "American minuet with Syria."

"The Americans have said so many times that they want a sovereign Lebanon that we have no reason to doubt their intentions," says Mr. Chamoun. "The problem comes in the implementation." He calls U.S. pressure on Syria "a very friendly pressure. The White House and the Department of State believe Assad is respectable."

He warns, as do others, that a continued high state of tension in Lebanon will inevitably lead to a war between Syria and Israel. Knowledgeable Israelis do not dismiss the possibility.

"The Syrians want to create the ambiance of war," says former head of the Israeli Northern Command, General Yanosh Ben-Gal, "a status that is not war, but close to it." Israelis in positions of authority generally agree this is the case. "But you never know," General Ben-Gal cautions. "The point is that we have to be prepared."

"Not now," says an important Israeli military analyst. "But when the Syrians believe they are strong enough, I suspect they will go to war." The central and pressing question, he suggests, is not whether "the Syrians will be ready one day to fight us," but "if they can be stopped along the way."

The writer, Middle East representative for the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, contributed this report to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Africans Threatened

Regarding "All the Same, Qadhafi Isn't Africans Main Worry" (IHT, Aug. 26) by Les Payne:

Would your columnist please explain just how he justifies his conclusion that the West is a greater threat to Africans than the Libyan dictator? His article, while arguing coherently that Colonel Qadhafi is not pursuing an expansionist and hegemonic policy pure and simple, but rather a jihad against non-Muslim Africans, becomes entirely incoherent when he moves to conclude that, Colonel Qadhafi's quasi-religious expansionism notwithstanding, the West is yet the greater threat.

MICHAEL KEANE,
London.

Brazilian Debts

Regarding "U.S. Clears Loom Aid to Brazil, Mexico" (IHT, Aug. 19) by Jonathan Fierbringer:

As an American in Copenhagen, I am compelled to write in regard to this article. It states that the U.S. Import-Export Bank may lend Brazil \$1.5 billion to reduce the \$90-billion foreign debt (of which \$1.5 billion happens to be due), and to relieve problems caused by IMF imposed "austerity conditions" in response to Brazil's failure to pay existing debts. In layman's terms: Brazil cannot pay any part of its huge debt. Someone must lend them the money to stay current (not pay off the whole loan, only the interest) or face the

alternative of Brazil defaulting and taking the banks down with them. What is Brazil's history of loan repayment? Are the loans properly collateralized? Do the banks ever expect to get their money back, or do they even think about it?

DAN YOUNG,
Dickinson, Texas.

Bravo Contadora

Regarding "Contadora Plan Offers Hope for Peace" (IHT, Aug. 31) by Esteban Torres and Alan Cranston:

It is difficult to conceive of any rational human being, viewing the Central American situation and its potential destructive consequences, who does not wonder why the United States does not officially encourage the efforts and achievements so far of what has come to be known as the Contadora group in seeking a peaceful solution. The inherent and important factor of Latin American susceptibility against even remote appearance of Yankee imposition would thus be avoided. The status of Contadora negotiations holds some hope for an ultimate solution. The U.S. administration must be led to understand that the great majority of the American people are opposed to any form of saber rattling or any other martial gesture towards our Latin American neighbors because they know — and so do our closest allies — that they can lead to no positive.

LEON C. ALGRANT,
Nica.

FROM OUR SEPT. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Assassination Attempt?

OYSTER BAY, New York — Secret Service men are bending all their energies to ascertain whether an attempt was made to assassinate President [Theodore] Roosevelt while he was returning home from a ride. The supposed attempt to kill the President was made while he was riding along the Cove road on the estate of his cousin, Mr. W. E. Miller Roosevelt. Bushes line the highway and from one of these the shot was fired, startling the President's horse. Mr. Roosevelt quickly halted his horse, posting into the bushes. He decided to dismount and pursue the assailant, but his companion, Major Wadsworth, remonstrated with the President and urged him not to risk his life further. Mr. Roosevelt yielded to the entreaty and proceeded homeward.

1933: Tammany Desperation

NEW YORK — In a desperate attempt to raise \$1,000,000 to enable the city to meet its mid-month payroll requirements by borrowing, the Tammany administration brought forward the most drastic tax program in its history. The program included a 1-per-cent tax on investments of all savings banks, a stock transfer tax of 4 cents a share, and a 5-per-cent tax on the gross income of all brokers. The program brought such a storm of protest that the board of estimate put over consideration of the problem until Monday. The move to postpone came as a complete surprise in view of the urgency in raising funds before September 15, when payrolls and other current bills are due. The present program is designed to bring as little protest from the public as possible.

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U.S. Must Produce More Oil, Watt Says

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt has said the United States must sharply increase the production of oil from Alaska, the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of California, or face an energy shortage that will require a "nuclear development program of unprecedented speed."

Alaska is "really the breadbasket of energy for America" and "tremendous" reserves of oil are likely to be discovered off the California coast, Mr. Watt said Tuesday at a meeting of U.S. delegates to an upcoming world energy conference.

The federal domain, both land and offshore acreage, will be the source of 85 percent of the oil and natural gas yet to be discovered in the United States, he predicted.

Mr. Watt defended the Reagan administration's program of expanding the sale of leases to explore for oil on land and in the waters of the outer continental shelf. "Production from federal lands must skyrocket" to deliver oil and gas to consumers, he said.

The "greatest risk to beaches," Mr. Watt said, comes not from offshore drilling but from tanker ships bringing foreign oil to the United States.

"We have had lots of political

opposition from those who did not want to see economic growth in America," he said, adding that the opponents say, "Yes, we need energy, but not in my backyard."

Residents of Massachusetts say drill elsewhere, as do people in Florida, according to Mr. Watt. "But the greatest risk to beaches is a tanker going past Nantucket or Florida," he said. "Our battle is against the 'no-growthers' who seek to stop energy development. The opposition doesn't debate facts — the opposition spreads fear."

A federal lease sale is scheduled for Nov. 9, covering 1.7 million acres (about 686,000 hectares) off the central California coast.

A 1981 sale in the region, known as the Santa Maria Basin, drew \$2.3 billion in bids by oil companies for the leases. Exploration indicated potential oil reserves of one billion to three billion barrels, the largest find in the United States since oil was discovered at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska in 1968.

Another lease sale, covering 11.6 million acres off the California coast, is scheduled for February, with further sales planned in 1985 and 1986, according to the Interior Department.

The House of Representatives has voted to restrict the California offshore lease sales by eliminating



James G. Watt

some tracts from the November and February sales.

In the Senate, the Energy Committee did not impose any restrictions. The full Senate is expected to vote on the issue later this month.

Mr. Watt expressed confidence Wednesday that the lease sales will proceed without modifications. "We'll win," he said after his speech. "We're confident we have the votes."

Oil and gas will be vital energy sources for the next 50 years, Mr. Watt said, making it imperative that the United States expand petroleum production from federal lands. Curtailment of leasing on federal sites, onshore and offshore, would restrict oil and gas supplies, "jack the price up and hurt consumers," Mr. Watt said.

U.S. Experts Debate Midgetman's Cost, Timetable

As Air Force Awaits Study, Some Suggest Smaller Missile Could Be Built as Fast as MX

By Wayne Biddle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A debate central to U.S. security strategy is going on among military analysts on how much a network of smaller missiles, known as Midgetman, would cost, when it could be built and how it should be deployed.

The U.S. Air Force expects to get a secret report this week on the technical requirements and feasibility of a Midgetman system. What it recommends may add fuel to the argument that has been growing since President Ronald Reagan endorsed the concept of the small missile last spring on the recommendation of the bipartisan Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces.

The report will also bear on the development of the much larger MX missile, which Congress approved this year after a long and bitter debate.

"Closest patriots in the bureaucracy keep telling me the air force is doubling the Midgetman schedule and padding the cost by half to make MX look good," said Representative Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York.

His view is shared by many scientists, technicians and military analysts who contend that the air force is holding back the Midgetman because it fears that the possi-

bly more attractive smaller missile could jeopardize the MX program. The larger missile is in an early stage of construction and could still be canceled.

Defense Department spokesmen deny assertions that there is any attempt to discredit the Midgetman by exaggerating its cost and the length of time needed to deploy it.

They say each Midgetman missile would be a three-stage rocket weighing 25,000 to 35,000 pounds (11,000 to 16,000 kilograms), 3 feet 6 inches (1.06 meters) in diameter and 38 feet long. It would be capable of carrying a 1,100-pound payload (6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers)). Exact missile weight would depend on the warhead size and type of guidance mechanism chosen.

The presidential commission, under the chairmanship of Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force general, said it believed that such a missile, deployed in the hundreds, would be more likely to survive a surprise attack by an enemy. Because it has only one warhead, it is more likely to be viewed in arms negotiations as a retaliatory weapon, not a first-strike weapon.

However, the Scowcroft Commission described the Midgetman as a supplement to the MX, an essential part of a complete package of strategic weapons, not an alternative. Mr. Reagan has said it

should be developed only after the deployment of the MX missile.

The new study of the Midgetman is being prepared by an air force systems command panel of military industry experts and former military officials under the direction of Bernard A. Schriever, a retired air force general.

"The air force is making the small missile its No. 1 priority for future strategic modernization," an air force official said. "It's not being upstaged by MX because MX is needed now."

The controversy over the Midgetman focuses partly on how much it would cost in comparison with the MX system. In July the Senate authorized an MX production program that would deploy 27 missiles in existing Minuteman silos by 1986 at a cost of \$4.6 billion.

Defense Department officials say they have developed cost estimates based on fielding 1,000 Midgetman in three basing systems: "superhard" silos, which would cost \$69.7 billion, "soft mobile" vehicles similar to vans, which would cost \$38.2 billion, and a \$45.7 billion set of "hard mobile" vehicles of an as yet undetermined design that could resist blast pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch.

The officials said 10-year maintenance costs would add \$6.5 billion to the silo system, \$27.4 billion

to the soft mobile system and \$23.8 billion to the hard mobile system.

There is wide agreement that the soft-mobile system, a plan once studied and abandoned, has almost no chance of being accepted. Its continuing maintenance costs would be the highest for any of the plans, because trucks carrying the missiles would have to roam public highways to enhance their chances of escaping a nuclear attack.

According to James Woolsey, a member of the Scowcroft Commission, soft-mobile basing would be "politically sensitive." A hardened launching vehicle, on the other hand, could stay on a military reservation and therefore would not require vast security forces that would drive up operating costs.

Much of the research and development for a small missile has already been done for other weapon systems. Brigadier General Gordon Fornell of the air force told the Senate Armed Services Committee in April that the Midgetman would carry a single Mark-21 warhead, the same device to be mounted in groups of 10 on the 195,000-pound MX, and that it would use either a stellar-inertial guidance system like that employed on the Trident submarine's D-5 missile or one similar to the "advanced inertial reference sphere," called AIRS, developed for the MX.

Dr. Herbert York, who originated this small, single-warhead missile concept 10 years ago, said that the rocket could be based on technology already in existence, "generally speaking, off the shelf, though I have questions about the guidance system."

As for development costs, Dr. Richard L. Garwin, IBM Fellow at the Thomas J. Watson Research Center, who is a former member of the Pentagon's Defense Science Board and who has advised the industry on the Midgetman, said: "The development program would obviously be much cheaper than for MX, since in every test one throws away 25,000 pounds of hardware rather than 195,000 pounds. Furthermore, a single-warhead system needs only about half as many tests as does a 10-MTRV system. Development should certainly be possible at less than \$1 billion."

In testimony submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee in April, Dr. Garwin said Midgetman deployment could begin in 1987 and be completed in two years if the MX were canceled.

But the air force disagrees. "If MX were canceled, it wouldn't speed up Midgetman," an air force official said. "We would still be looking at the 1990s."

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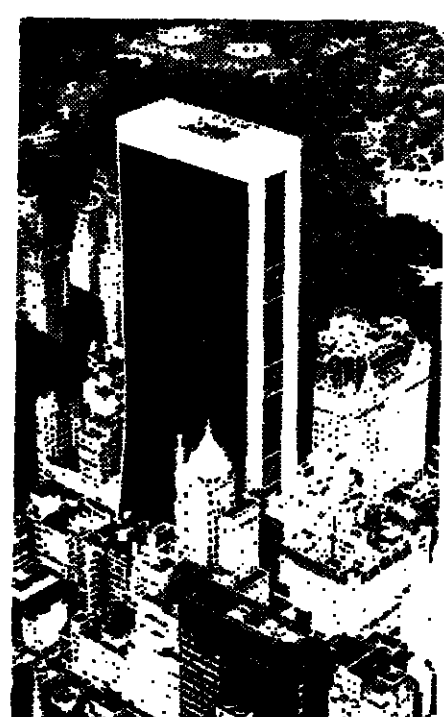
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TRAVEL

Turning Over a New Leaf

by Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Although today it is quite fashionable to damn nouvelle cuisine (whatever, personally, you may think of it), its influence is beyond measure in the cooking of the Western world. One of the most amusing ideas to be found in its concept is the blending of cabbage — historically one of the commonest of vegetables — with other food flavors and textures of elegance and finesse.

We have sampled cabbage stuffed with the likes of *foie gras* and truffles and have tasted, as well, with a topping of fresh caviar. The blend of these foods is altogether delightful.

In recent days, we have been inspired to create our own, newly conceived blendings of individual cabbage leaves with the likes of a mousse of shrimp and a mousse of salmon. These recipes are light-years removed from the age-old technique of stuffing a whole cabbage with various meats and spices and baking or otherwise cooking the dish for hours.

The present technique, at least the one used in our own kitchen, consists of preparing the mousse, stuffing a precooked cabbage leaf with it, and steaming the whole for a period of time, say 10 minutes or so, just until the filling is set. These stuffed leaves make a delectable first course, particularly when accompanied by an easy-to-make *beurre blanc*, or white butter sauce, or a simply made and well-seasoned tomato sauce.

CABBAGE STUFFED WITH SHRIMP MOUSSE

1 green cabbage, about 2½ pounds
1 pound raw shrimp, shelled and deveined
¼ cup white wine
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
¼ teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg
¼ cup heavy cream
¼ cup finely chopped chives
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley.

1. Using a paring or boning knife, cut

around the cabbage core, remove and discard it.

2. Bring enough water to the boil to cover the cabbage when it is added. Add the cabbage, core end down, and cook five or six minutes. As the cabbage cooks, tear away one outside leaf at a time. Return the leaves to the boiling water as they are torn away. You will need four large leaves for this recipe. The remaining cabbage may be put to another use.

3. Drain the leaves after cooking and run them under cold water. Put dry, cut away and discard a triangular-shaped piece of the tough center bottom of each cabbage leaf.

4. Put all but five of the shrimp into the container of a food processor or electric blender. Add the egg white, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Gradually add the cream and blend.

5. Spoon the mixture into a mixing bowl. Meanwhile, chop the five reserved shrimp coarsely. Add them, the chives and the parsley to the mixture and stir.

6. Lay out a clean towel or length of cheesecloth on a flat surface. Unfold one cabbage leaf on the center of the cloth. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. It may be necessary to repair any holes in the leaf with a small piece of another leaf.

7. Spoon one-quarter of the shrimp mixture onto the leaf. Bring up the edges of the cloth and twist the ends to shape the cabbage leaf into a neat ball. Arrange the stuffed leaf, seam side down, on the rack of a steamer. Continue preparing the cabbage leaves until there are four stuffed rolls.

8. Bring a quantity of water to the boil in the bottom of the steamer. Add the filled rack and cover closely. Steam 10 minutes. Serve as an appetizer with a fresh tomato sauce or white butter sauce (see recipes).

Yield: Four servings.

CABBAGE STUFFED WITH SALMON MOUSSE

Follow the previous recipe, substituting ½ pound raw, skinless, boneless fillet of salmon for the shrimp. In addition, use only ½ cup heavy cream and add 2 tablespoons finely chopped dill to the mousse mixture.

BEURRE BLANC
(White butter sauce)

8 tablespoons butter
¼ cup finely chopped shallots
¼ cup dry white wine
¼ cup heavy cream
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a saucepan and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring, and add the wine. Cook until the liquid is almost totally evaporated.

2. Add the cream and continue cooking over high heat until the cream is reduced by half.

3. Meanwhile, cut the remaining butter into eight equal pieces.

4. Add the butter quickly, one piece at a time, stirring rapidly with a wire whisk.

5. When all the butter is added, pour the sauce into the container of a food processor or electric blender and blend until smooth. Pour the sauce into a saucepan and add salt and pepper. Reheat and serve.

Yield: About ¾ cup.

FRESH TOMATO SAUCE

2 to 4 red, ripe tomatoes (¾ pound)
4 tablespoons butter
¼ cup finely chopped onion
¼ teaspoon chopped fresh or dried thyme
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
Pinch of cayenne pepper.

1. Core the tomatoes and cut them into one-inch cubes.

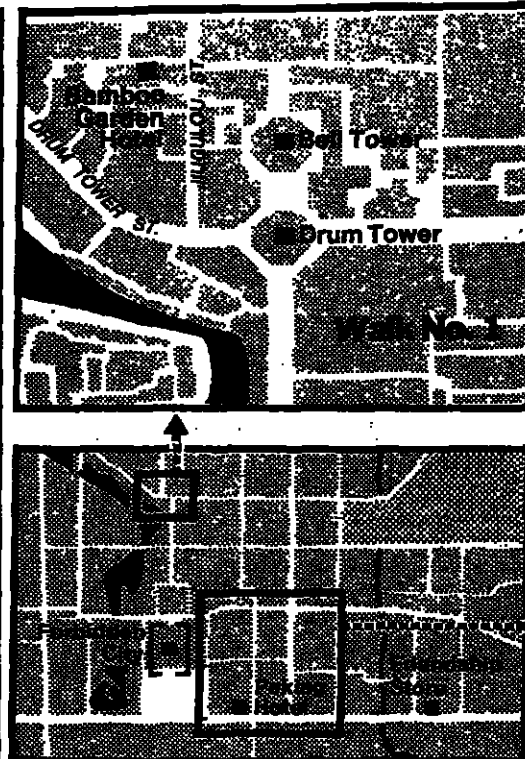
2. Heat two tablespoons of the butter in a saucepan and add the onion and thyme. Cook, stirring, until wilted.

3. Add the tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Pour and scrape the mixture into the container of a food processor or electric blender. Add the remaining butter and blend thoroughly.

4. Strain the sauce into a saucepan and add the cayenne pepper. Heat and serve.

Yield: About 1½ cups.

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Afoot in Back-Street Beijing

by Richard Bernstein

THERE is another Beijing, far less monumental and imposing than the city of the major tourist attractions, but more intricate and just as intriguing. Perhaps because there is never time enough, or possibly because of the habitual privacy of the Chinese, this other Beijing is rarely seen by foreigners visiting the city for just a few days.

This Beijing consists of the ancient neighborhoods crisscrossed by narrow lanes, called *hutongs* in the Beijing dialect, that give the city much of its character. In two and a half years in China's capital, I spent whole mornings or afternoons exploring them, often at random, sometimes with a reprinted guidebook written in the 1930s called "In Search of Old Peking," by two English residents, L.C. Ardington and William Lewisohn. It was far more than just a local's snobbery that made me think the tourists, who only saw the imperial monuments, were missing an important part of Beijing's enchantment.

The city's neighborhoods, many of them just a few yards from the major avenues, are quiet places of everyday life; sometimes they seem more like small villages on the northern China plain than part of one of the world's great modernizing cities. They are filled with ancient, crowded houses, tiled roofs and delicate wooden latticework that together form a pattern like the crackling on old porcelain.

In the small alleys, women, some with tiny, bound feet that hint of decades past, push their grandchildren in dainty strollers past immense iron-hinged doors. From inside the houses come the sounds of washing and cooking and children playing. Courtyards, jumbled with brick shanties and piles of building tile, cooking braziers and trees, are partly visible through the high, curved imperial-style entryways.

The *hutongs* are scattered all over the city, so to see them simply walk down any one of the small lanes or alleys projecting from the principal streets. They are entirely safe at any time of the day or night. But a random stroll in the alleys poses some of the problems that travel in China poses generally for people unfamiliar with the country.

Indeed, China can be a challenge to the Westerner. Hotels are usually drab, dim and not very clean. Good, detailed maps of even commonly visited cities like Beijing are not available. Restaurants, except for the few, more-expensive ones with special facilities for foreigners, are crowded, poor in quality and far from tidy. There are hardly any cafes or tea shops or any other areas for rest.

As for walking in the city on your own, street signs are only in Chinese and there are few English speakers who could give directions. To overcome some of these difficulties, I have formulated two itineraries for tours in the ancient neighborhoods of Beijing that I think will be relatively easy for even the first-time visitor to follow.

The two areas are laid out like grids, with principal streets crossed by small lanes; even if you don't follow the directions precisely, there is little danger of getting lost.

The first suggestion is to combine dinner at the Bamboo Garden Hotel with an evening stroll of about half an hour in one of Beijing's most alluring residential areas. The Bamboo Garden Hotel is in the north of the city and is reachable by taxi from any of the tourist hotels in, at most, 20 minutes. The hotel is particularly recommended during the warm-weather season, from June through September, when its outdoor garden restaurant, the only one in Beijing, is open.

Still, you can go to the hotel and take the postprandial stroll at any time of year, although you should bundle up well in winter. Both the indoor and outdoor restaurants offer well-prepared Chinese dishes, good service and prices equivalent to \$5 to \$10 a person. The hotel was formerly the home of one Kang Sheng, the late chief of the Chinese secret police, and its spacious arcades and courtyards

provide a rare hint of what life is like for top-ranking Chinese Communist officials.

After dinner, the hotel can call a taxi for your trip home and you should ask that the driver be instructed to stop on the way at the Drum Tower (Gu-lou in Chinese), about five minutes from the Bamboo Garden. Awaiting you there is one of those enchanting experiences that have long drawn foreigners to Beijing.

The Drum Tower, which is strangely unvisited by the vast majority of tourists, was built by the Yung Lo Emperor of the Ming Dynasty when the capital of China was moved in the 15th century from Nanjing to Beijing. It is constructed of brick below and wood above and soars 33 powerful but graceful yards (30 meters) into the sky. In back of the Drum Tower, 100 yards or so away, is the stone and brick Bell Tower, also built by the Yung Lo Emperor. Between the two towers stretch some *hutongs* of particular village-like charm.

One night last summer, after dinner at the Bamboo Garden, the moon was out and the sight of the two immense, ancient towers, with their curved roofs standing out against the purple sky, was awesome. There were only a few people coming in and out of the entryways to the tightly packed stone houses. Lights flickered behind latticed windows. The doors that interrupted the clay wall at irregular intervals were thick and varnished with age. These alone, imposing and weathered antiques decorated with iron, are practically worth the visit.

A girl holding a bucket of water emerged from one courtyard, surprised to see a foreigner standing in front of her house; she stared for a minute, then smiled, poured the water out onto the street and turned back into the darkness of the entryway. Nearby a young man sat on a stool outside his home and played the erhu, a two-string instrument with the twangy, atonal quality typical of traditional Chinese music. The combination of slightly dissonant melody, ancient stone houses and walls, the calm of the evening and, of course, the two towers outlined against the sky made one feel somehow close to the heart of immemorial China.

There are many other neighborhoods just as suggestive of old Beijing and just as accessible. My second suggested itinerary is in one of the most historic areas, a section stretching behind the Beijing Hotel, where many tourists stay and which is easy to reach by taxi from other hotels. This area is easy to explore, given its regular pattern of north-south avenues and small east-west lanes.

The main thoroughfare running alongside the hotel and to the north is Wangfujing (literally, Well of the Prince's Mansion), a main shopping street. To embark on this tour, walk down Wangfujing; keep the hotel on your left and pass the New China Bookstore and a bit farther down, the teeming Dongfeng (East Wind) market on the right.

On either side of Wangfujing are small lanes that extend east and west through one of the quarters of the old Manchurian suburb. The sixth street on the left after the Beijing Hotel is a little further north, on an alley called Three Strip Hutang; this is one of Beijing's best free markets, where a long line of grizzled peasants hawk apples and ginger root, rough-hewn fresh flowers in front of an immense earthen retaining wall. Such private markets were forbidden in China after the Cultural Revolution of 1966, but, since 1979, they have returned.

Unfortunately, warehouses and sooty workshops mix with the old houses on Fowier Lane and have deprived it of some of its charm. But elsewhere along Wangfujing and on either side of it are ancient *hutongs*, with names like Goldfish Lane and Lantern Market Lane, which have retained much of their old character.

Beyond Fowier Lane and across Wangfujing, set back from the street, is the East Church. Built originally in 1666 by Jesuits who, because of their knowledge of astronomy, were the only Europeans allowed by the imperial government to live in Beijing, the church is a piece of the West transplanted. It was burned

to the ground during the Boxer Rebellion at the beginning of this century and then rebuilt. During the 1950s, it was converted into an elementary school but on Sundays, and on such holidays as Christmas, Roman Catholic services are held, attended usually by 600 to 700 local people.

The fourth lane beyond the church on the right is Pao Fa Hutang, or Newspaper House Lane. Just a few steps in and on the far side of the street are the remains of one of the major temples, the Fa Hua Si, or Temple of Buddha's Glory, built in the 15th century by a pious eunuch called Liu Tong. All that remains of the temple is a small antechamber. Nonetheless, Newspaper House Lane attests to the way new and old Beijing blend. All along the alley the original walls and entry gates, battered with age and use, remain standing. But behind them, the old houses have been replaced by four-or-five-story concrete apartment blocks.

If you walk down Newspaper House Lane to the next big intersection, you will find yourself on another major shopping street, Dongsi, which runs parallel to Wangfujing. Dongsi is crowded with bicycles, buses and shoppers and is a fascinating spectacle in itself.

If you go right on Dongsi and then into the eighth small lane on the left, you will see in about 200 yards an imposing gate and beyond it, a courtyard filled with gnarled trees and old tile-roofed houses. This is the site of the first Chinese Foreign Ministry, which was called the Zungli Ge Guo Yamen, or Board for the Management of the Affairs of All Countries. Until the middle of the 19th century, China considered itself supreme among all other countries. The Zungli Ge Guo Yamen, established in 1860 after the shock that came in confrontation with the military superiority of the West, was China's first recognition that it would have to deal with other countries more or less as equals. The site is now a residential compound belonging to a local institute.

From the site of the Yamen, continue down the lane and take the first turning to the right. Here a tiny street winds southward through one of the most beautiful small neighborhoods in the city.

The small lanes are narrow and quiet, with whitewashed brick walls broken here and there by characteristically Chinese tile-roofed entryways and massive wooden doors. Unpaved and dusty, this area is typical of the old residential architecture of northern China. A walk south down the lanes will eventually end up on another *hutang*, this one called Foreign Ministry Street (after the Republican-era government office) that leads back to Dongsi.

To this point, your walk will have taken about an hour or 90 minutes. To get back to the starting point, the Beijing Hotel — following the lane across Dongsi to Wangfujing and then going left — will take another 20 minutes.

If you still have time and energy, however, you can turn left on Dongsi and continue exploring. Across the next intersection, about 15 minutes further down, for example, is an old, unvisited Buddhist temple rising like a ghost over the ramshackle houses that surround it. A little further north, on an alley called Three Strip Hutang, is one of Beijing's best free markets, where a long line of grizzled peasants hawk apples and ginger root, rough-hewn fresh flowers in front of an immense earthen retaining wall. Such private markets were forbidden in China after the Cultural Revolution of 1966, but, since 1979, they have returned.

That these markets are back suggests something pleasantly old-fashioned and timeless about the styles of everyday life in northern China. For years, scholars of China and other visitors have been searching for something called "the real China."

In fact, China is a varied country that includes both the ancient and the modern. During my explorations I never found anything more alienating than Beijing's old residential neighborhoods, a small part of the "real China" where ordinary people have lived for centuries.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
English Speaking Theatre — "Spoon River Anthology" (Masters), "Happy Days" (Beckett).
Museum — Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 10-Nov. 13: "The Indication Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."
Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).
OPERA — Sept. 16, 20, 25: "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti).
Franz Bauer-Theatrical conductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée de l'Air (tel: 513.90.90).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History."
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — Sept. 15: German Youth Philharmonic Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor, Rias Chamber Choir, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Wagner, Mozart, Debussy).
Sept. 16: Liège Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Pierre Bartholomew conductor. Malcolm Frager piano (Villa-Lobos, Bartók, Stravinsky, Varèse).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linden Museum.

DENMARK

ARHUS, Festival (tel: 06/12.16.00).
CONCERTS — Sept. 11: English Freecobaldi Ensemble (Freecobaldi, Fontana, Marini, Byrd).
Sept. 11: The English Chamber Or-

chestra (Rossini, Delius, Tchaikovsky).
DANCE — Sept. 10: Festival of Traditional Folk Dance.
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 11: C.W. Eckersberg.
To Sept. 11: "The New Painting."
To Sept. 30: "Luther and His Age."
MUSICALS — To Sept. 10: "My Fair Lady."
To Sept. 10: "Rocky Horror Show."
OPERA — Sept. 10, 12-15: "Die Walküre" (Wagner) Aarhus Symphony Orchestra. Francesco Castelforti conductor.
RECITAL — Sept. 10: Palle Berg piano (Bach, Brahms, Schubert).
COPENHAGEN, International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).
Sept. 11: Don McLean.
Sept. 15: Archie Shepp, Lester Bowie.
Radio 100 (tel: 11.44.15).
Radio Symphony Orchestra — Sept. 16: Michel Corboz conductor (Mendelssohn).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 63.87.50).
Barbican Theatre — To Sept. 13: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare) Royal Shakespeare Company.
The Pit — Sept. 10, 12, 13: "Molière" (Bulgakov).
Chandos Antiques Fair (Chandos Old Town Hall, Kent Road, SW3).
Sept. 13-24: Antiques and carpets.
London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
English National Opera — Sept. 10, 13, 16: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Noel Davies conductor.
Sept. 15, 22, 24, 30: "Ariadne on Naxos" (R. Strauss) Walter Welton conductor.
National Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).
Lyttelton Theatre — Sept. 10-14: "Innocent Voices" (De Filippo).
Olivier Theatre — Sept. 10, 12, 13: "The Rivals" (Shenstone).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Opera — Sept. 13, 17, 21, 27, 30: "Lulu" (Berg) Colin Davis conductor.
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 373.60.61).
Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Sept. 13-15: "Night Moves," "The Invitation," "St. Anthony Variations."
Sept. 16-19: "La Fille mal gardée" (Fénelon).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 14-Oct. 23: "New Art at the Tate Gallery."

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 12: "Bonjour Monsieur Miro" (Miro).
To Sept. 12: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum."
Mecanorma Graphic Center (49 Rue des Mathurins, Paris 8).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 15-Oct. 6: De-
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Hernest List: 1902-1975," photography.
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.15).
EXHIBITION — From Sept. 10: "Gustave Doré, Engravings."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: Oriental Porcelains.
Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Mizukata."
"Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province."
Nakano San Plaza Hall (tel: 404.73.41).
ROCK — Sept. 16 and 21: Anvil.
National Museum of Modern Art, Crafts House (tel: 211.77.37).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Thirty Years of Modern Japanese Traditional Crafts."
National Theatre of Japan (tel: 572.63.41).
Sept. 14 and 15: Japanese drama. Gorky Academic Bolshoi Drama Theatre of Leningrad — Sept. 16, 17, 21: "The Story of a Horse" (Tolstoy).
Sept. 18 and 19: "The Inspector" (Gogol).
Okura Shukko Kan Museum (tel: 571.16.89).
Sept. 13, 14, 16: Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra, Takashi Asahina conductor (Bruckner).

Restaurant Beaubourg (tel: 272.08.51).
THEATRE — From Sept. 14: "La Solitude" (Alain Boujean).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
CONCERTS — Sept. 14: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Mozart, Brahms, Beethoven).
Sept. 16: Jean-François Rameau and His Friends (Boismortier, Mozart, Kuhlmann, Telemann).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Festival Week (tel: 2634.00).
CONCERTS — Sept. 10: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Dennis Russell Davies conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Sept. 16: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Debussy, Wagner).
Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Sept. 11: "Fausts Verdamnis" (Berlioz).
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 1340.00).
CONCERTS — Sept. 10: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner) Welsh National Opera Choir and Orchestra, Richard Armstrong conductor.
Sept. 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Strauss, Wagner).
Café Theater (tel: 63.64.64).
To Sept. 30: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee) English speaking theater.
EXHIBITION — Sept. 11-Oct. 23: Oskar Kokoschka.
ROCK — Sept. 14: Christopher Cross.
Opera Frankfurt (tel: 2562.529).
OPERA — Sept. 11: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Judith Sonzogni conductor.

GREECE

ATHENS, Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.31.11).
Sept. 11 and 12: The Hagen Orchestra.
Sept. 13: "The Story of a Horse" (Tolstoy).
Sept. 10 and 11: "Phoenician Women" (Euripides).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 887.92.11).
Scala Philharmonic Orchestra — Sept. 13-15: Erich Leinsdorf conductor (Brahms, Dvorak).
STRESSA, International Festival (tel: 0323.31.092).
Sept. 10: Heidem Holtsman piano (Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin).
Sept. 11: Alexander Markov violin, Oksana Yablonskaya piano (Tartini, Beethoven, Paganini).
Sept. 14: Triad T1 (Brahms).
Sept. 16: Fernando Germani organ (Regger).
TORIN, Settembre Musica (tel: 011.513.315).
JAZZ — Sept. 12: The Great Eight Orchestra (Jazz).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.11).
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Sept. 18 and 19: "The Inspector" (Gogol).
Okura Shukko Kan Museum (tel: 571.16.89).
Sept. 13, 14, 16: Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra, Takashi Asahina conductor (Bruckner).

Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11).
Sept. 12: Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Kurt Rodel conductor (Vivaldi, Beethoven).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).
CONCERTS — Sept. 10: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Morobal conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Rostropovich, Mozart, Ravel).
Sept. 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kersjes conductor, Jan Wijn piano (Wagner, Ravel, Berlioz).
Sept. 16 and 17: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kersjes conductor, Svetlana Navasardian piano (Schumann, Bruckner).
Netherlands Theater Institute (tel: 23.51.04).
To October: History of Dutch Opera, 1772-1960.
GRONINGEN, Groninger Museum (tel: 060/18.33.43).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 9: "Art Now?"

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, International Festival (tel: 225.57.56).
CONCERTS — Sept. 10: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Elisabeth Söderström soprano (R. Strauss, J. Strauss, Lehar).
Sept. 10: Schoenberg Ensemble, Reinbert de Leeuw conductor and piano (Schoenberg, Webern, Zemlin).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Verona 1900," including Klimt, Kokoschka, Schiele.
OPERA — Sept. 10: "Fennimore and Gerda" (Delius) St. Louis Opera Theatre. Christoph Keene conductor.
THEATRE — Sept. 10: "Time Present" (Gallacher) Royal Lyceum Theatre Company.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Singapore Conference Hall (tel: 222.97.11).
Sept. 16-25: International Jazz Festival.
Victoria Theatre (tel: 336.21.51).
To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

SPAIN

MADRID, Galeria Aele (tel: 272.67.71).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 15-Oct. 14: Narciso Maisterra.
Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 449.71.50) — Sept. 15-30: Manuel Collado.

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44).
CONCERTS — Sept. 13: Academy of St. Martin Chamber Ensemble (Gavrilidi, Spol, Benner, Mendelssohn).
Sept. 16: Stuttgart Chamber Choir, Wind Ensemble from the Bruckner Festival of Linz, Frieder Bernius conductor (Puccini, Bach, Mozart, Bruckner).
LUCERNE, International Festival (tel: 041/23.52.72).
Sept. 10: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Murray Furish piano (Beethoven, Bruckner).
MONTREUX, Music Festival (tel: 021/63.54.50).
Sept. 14: Beaux-Arts Trio (Beethoven).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt (tel: 860.68.98).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School."
St. Martin Chamber Ensemble (Gavrilidi, Spol, Benner, Mendelssohn).
Sept. 16: Stuttgart Chamber Choir, Wind Ensemble from the Bruckner Festival of Linz, Frieder Bernius conductor (Puccini, Bach, Mozart, Bruckner).
LUCERNE, International Festival (tel: 041/23.52.72).
Sept. 10: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Murray Furish piano (Beethoven, Bruckner).
MONTREUX, Music Festival (tel: 021/63.54.50).
Sept. 14: Beaux-Arts Trio (Beethoven).

In Bonn, Beethoven Under the Big Top

by Lili Deresiewicz

BONN — Beethoven's 31st will be most unusual: Traffic lights and trees will be transplanted, air and surface traffic will be stopped. The 13 concerts of the 31st International Beethoven Festival in Bonn, Ludwig van Beethoven's birthplace, will be played this month in a 120-ton tent.

The alternative would have been to cancel the festival. The Beethoven tent, the capital's only large concert hall, burned on the night of July 31 in a well-planned incendiary attack. Fourteen strategically placed candles ignited the building slowly, evading the antiquated smoke alarm system. The arsonists have not been found.

Experts have been consulted on the acoustic shell built for the tent, on the lawn next to the scorched building. Dr. Gustav Kuhn, newly appointed music director in Bonn, is optimistic.

No orchestra or soloist scheduled to appear has backed down. Local radio will record and broadcast three concerts as planned. Officials say that almost no tickets have been returned by the public. Mayor Hans Daniels has called for all Bonn citizens to pull together, and the demand for tickets has risen sharply.

The mayor was sworn on vacation when the building burned. On his return in mid-August, he was already able to inspect the skeleton of the tent, which was swarmed on the neighborhood, he said, with new "airy concert hall." Citizens living in the neighborhood, he said, would probably be able to listen to the concerts in their living rooms.

The tent, 75 meters (nearly 250 feet) long, 29.5 meters wide and 8 meters high, will cost the city close to 540,000 Deutsche marks (about \$200,000). Its 300-square-meter stage, the size of the one in the Beethovenhalle, can accommodate a symphony orchestra and a choir. Another 500,000 DM is being spent on fixing the fire-damaged organ in the concert hall, where repair work is going on simultaneously.

NYSE Most Actives									
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	161 1/4	158 3/4	160 1/2	159 3/4	161 1/4	158 3/4	160 1/2
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/2
General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 3/4	27 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 3/4	27 3/4	28 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 3/4	24 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 3/4	24 3/4	25 1/2
Merck & Co.	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 3/4	23 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 3/4	23 3/4	24 1/2
Amgen	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	21 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	21 3/4	22 1/2
Novartis	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 3/4	20 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 3/4	20 3/4	21 1/2
Roche	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 3/4	19 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 3/4	19 3/4	20 1/2
Glaxo	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 3/4	18 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 3/4	18 3/4	19 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 3/4	17 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 3/4	17 3/4	18 1/2
Wellcome	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 3/4	16 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 3/4	16 3/4	17 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 3/4	15 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 3/4	15 3/4	16 1/2
Amgen	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 3/4	14 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 3/4	14 3/4	15 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 3/4	13 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 3/4	13 3/4	14 1/2
Novartis	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/4	12 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/4	12 3/4	13 1/2
Roche	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 3/4	11 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 3/4	11 3/4	12 1/2
Glaxo	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 3/4	10 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 3/4	10 3/4	11 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 3/4	9 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 3/4	9 3/4	10 1/2
Wellcome	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 3/4	8 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 3/4	8 3/4	9 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 3/4	7 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 3/4	7 3/4	8 1/2
Amgen	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 3/4	5 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 3/4	5 3/4	6 1/2
Novartis	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 3/4	4 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 3/4	4 3/4	5 1/2
Roche	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/2
Glaxo	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 3/4	2 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 3/4	2 3/4	3 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 1/2
Wellcome	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 3/4	0 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 3/4	0 3/4	1 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	0 1/2	0 1/4	0 3/4	-1/4	0 1/2	0 1/4	0 3/4	-1/4	0 1/2
Amgen	-1/2	-1/4	0 1/4	-1 1/4	-1/2	-1/4	0 1/4	-1 1/4	-1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-1 1/2	-1 1/4	-1 1/4	-2 1/4	-1 1/2	-1 1/4	-1 1/4	-2 1/4	-1 1/2
Novartis	-2 1/2	-2 1/4	-2 1/4	-3 1/4	-2 1/2	-2 1/4	-2 1/4	-3 1/4	-2 1/2
Roche	-3 1/2	-3 1/4	-3 1/4	-4 1/4	-3 1/2	-3 1/4	-3 1/4	-4 1/4	-3 1/2
Glaxo	-4 1/2	-4 1/4	-4 1/4	-5 1/4	-4 1/2	-4 1/4	-4 1/4	-5 1/4	-4 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-5 1/2	-5 1/4	-5 1/4	-6 1/4	-5 1/2	-5 1/4	-5 1/4	-6 1/4	-5 1/2
Wellcome	-6 1/2	-6 1/4	-6 1/4	-7 1/4	-6 1/2	-6 1/4	-6 1/4	-7 1/4	-6 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-7 1/2	-7 1/4	-7 1/4	-8 1/4	-7 1/2	-7 1/4	-7 1/4	-8 1/4	-7 1/2
Amgen	-8 1/2	-8 1/4	-8 1/4	-9 1/4	-8 1/2	-8 1/4	-8 1/4	-9 1/4	-8 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-9 1/2	-9 1/4	-9 1/4	-10 1/4	-9 1/2	-9 1/4	-9 1/4	-10 1/4	-9 1/2
Novartis	-10 1/2	-10 1/4	-10 1/4	-11 1/4	-10 1/2	-10 1/4	-10 1/4	-11 1/4	-10 1/2
Roche	-11 1/2	-11 1/4	-11 1/4	-12 1/4	-11 1/2	-11 1/4	-11 1/4	-12 1/4	-11 1/2
Glaxo	-12 1/2	-12 1/4	-12 1/4	-13 1/4	-12 1/2	-12 1/4	-12 1/4	-13 1/4	-12 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-13 1/2	-13 1/4	-13 1/4	-14 1/4	-13 1/2	-13 1/4	-13 1/4	-14 1/4	-13 1/2
Wellcome	-14 1/2	-14 1/4	-14 1/4	-15 1/4	-14 1/2	-14 1/4	-14 1/4	-15 1/4	-14 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-15 1/2	-15 1/4	-15 1/4	-16 1/4	-15 1/2	-15 1/4	-15 1/4	-16 1/4	-15 1/2
Amgen	-16 1/2	-16 1/4	-16 1/4	-17 1/4	-16 1/2	-16 1/4	-16 1/4	-17 1/4	-16 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-17 1/2	-17 1/4	-17 1/4	-18 1/4	-17 1/2	-17 1/4	-17 1/4	-18 1/4	-17 1/2
Novartis	-18 1/2	-18 1/4	-18 1/4	-19 1/4	-18 1/2	-18 1/4	-18 1/4	-19 1/4	-18 1/2
Roche	-19 1/2	-19 1/4	-19 1/4	-20 1/4	-19 1/2	-19 1/4	-19 1/4	-20 1/4	-19 1/2
Glaxo	-20 1/2	-20 1/4	-20 1/4	-21 1/4	-20 1/2	-20 1/4	-20 1/4	-21 1/4	-20 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-21 1/2	-21 1/4	-21 1/4	-22 1/4	-21 1/2	-21 1/4	-21 1/4	-22 1/4	-21 1/2
Wellcome	-22 1/2	-22 1/4	-22 1/4	-23 1/4	-22 1/2	-22 1/4	-22 1/4	-23 1/4	-22 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-23 1/2	-23 1/4	-23 1/4	-24 1/4	-23 1/2	-23 1/4	-23 1/4	-24 1/4	-23 1/2
Amgen	-24 1/2	-24 1/4	-24 1/4	-25 1/4	-24 1/2	-24 1/4	-24 1/4	-25 1/4	-24 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-25 1/2	-25 1/4	-25 1/4	-26 1/4	-25 1/2	-25 1/4	-25 1/4	-26 1/4	-25 1/2
Novartis	-26 1/2	-26 1/4	-26 1/4	-27 1/4	-26 1/2	-26 1/4	-26 1/4	-27 1/4	-26 1/2
Roche	-27 1/2	-27 1/4	-27 1/4	-28 1/4	-27 1/2	-27 1/4	-27 1/4	-28 1/4	-27 1/2
Glaxo	-28 1/2	-28 1/4	-28 1/4	-29 1/4	-28 1/2	-28 1/4	-28 1/4	-29 1/4	-28 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-29 1/2	-29 1/4	-29 1/4	-30 1/4	-29 1/2	-29 1/4	-29 1/4	-30 1/4	-29 1/2
Wellcome	-30 1/2	-30 1/4	-30 1/4	-31 1/4	-30 1/2	-30 1/4	-30 1/4	-31 1/4	-30 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-31 1/2	-31 1/4	-31 1/4	-32 1/4	-31 1/2	-31 1/4	-31 1/4	-32 1/4	-31 1/2
Amgen	-32 1/2	-32 1/4	-32 1/4	-33 1/4	-32 1/2	-32 1/4	-32 1/4	-33 1/4	-32 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-33 1/2	-33 1/4	-33 1/4	-34 1/4	-33 1/2	-33 1/4	-33 1/4	-34 1/4	-33 1/2
Novartis	-34 1/2	-34 1/4	-34 1/4	-35 1/4	-34 1/2	-34 1/4	-34 1/4	-35 1/4	-34 1/2
Roche	-35 1/2	-35 1/4	-35 1/4	-36 1/4	-35 1/2	-35 1/4	-35 1/4	-36 1/4	-35 1/2
Glaxo	-36 1/2	-36 1/4	-36 1/4	-37 1/4	-36 1/2	-36 1/4	-36 1/4	-37 1/4	-36 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-37 1/2	-37 1/4	-37 1/4	-38 1/4	-37 1/2	-37 1/4	-37 1/4	-38 1/4	-37 1/2
Wellcome	-38 1/2	-38 1/4	-38 1/4	-39 1/4	-38 1/2	-38 1/4	-38 1/4	-39 1/4	-38 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-39 1/2	-39 1/4	-39 1/4	-40 1/4	-39 1/2	-39 1/4	-39 1/4	-40 1/4	-39 1/2
Amgen	-40 1/2	-40 1/4	-40 1/4	-41 1/4	-40 1/2	-40 1/4	-40 1/4	-41 1/4	-40 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-41 1/2	-41 1/4	-41 1/4	-42 1/4	-41 1/2	-41 1/4	-41 1/4	-42 1/4	-41 1/2
Novartis	-42 1/2	-42 1/4	-42 1/4	-43 1/4	-42 1/2	-42 1/4	-42 1/4	-43 1/4	-42 1/2
Roche	-43 1/2	-43 1/4	-43 1/4	-44 1/4	-43 1/2	-43 1/4	-43 1/4	-44 1/4	-43 1/2
Glaxo	-44 1/2	-44 1/4	-44 1/4	-45 1/4	-44 1/2	-44 1/4	-44 1/4	-45 1/4	-44 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-45 1/2	-45 1/4	-45 1/4	-46 1/4	-45 1/2	-45 1/4	-45 1/4	-46 1/4	-45 1/2
Wellcome	-46 1/2	-46 1/4	-46 1/4	-47 1/4	-46 1/2	-46 1/4	-46 1/4	-47 1/4	-46 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-47 1/2	-47 1/4	-47 1/4	-48 1/4	-47 1/2	-47 1/4	-47 1/4	-48 1/4	-47 1/2
Amgen	-48 1/2	-48 1/4	-48 1/4	-49 1/4	-48 1/2	-48 1/4	-48 1/4	-49 1/4	-48 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-49 1/2	-49 1/4	-49 1/4	-50 1/4	-49 1/2	-49 1/4	-49 1/4	-50 1/4	-49 1/2
Novartis	-50 1/2	-50 1/4	-50 1/4	-51 1/4	-50 1/2	-50 1/4	-50 1/4	-51 1/4	-50 1/2
Roche	-51 1/2	-51 1/4	-51 1/4	-52 1/4	-51 1/2	-51 1/4	-51 1/4	-52 1/4	-51 1/2
Glaxo	-52 1/2	-52 1/4	-52 1/4	-53 1/4	-52 1/2	-52 1/4	-52 1/4	-53 1/4	-52 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-53 1/2	-53 1/4	-53 1/4	-54 1/4	-53 1/2	-53 1/4	-53 1/4	-54 1/4	-53 1/2
Wellcome	-54 1/2	-54 1/4	-54 1/4	-55 1/4	-54 1/2	-54 1/4	-54 1/4	-55 1/4	-54 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-55 1/2	-55 1/4	-55 1/4	-56 1/4	-55 1/2	-55 1/4	-55 1/4	-56 1/4	-55 1/2
Amgen	-56 1/2	-56 1/4	-56 1/4	-57 1/4	-56 1/2	-56 1/4	-56 1/4	-57 1/4	-56 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-57 1/2	-57 1/4	-57 1/4	-58 1/4	-57 1/2	-57 1/4	-57 1/4	-58 1/4	-57 1/2
Novartis	-58 1/2	-58 1/4	-58 1/4	-59 1/4	-58 1/2	-58 1/4	-58 1/4	-59 1/4	-58 1/2
Roche	-59 1/2	-59 1/4	-59 1/4	-60 1/4	-59 1/2	-59 1/4	-59 1/4	-60 1/4	-59 1/2
Glaxo	-60 1/2	-60 1/4	-60 1/4	-61 1/4	-60 1/2	-60 1/4	-60 1/4	-61 1/4	-60 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-61 1/2	-61 1/4	-61 1/4	-62 1/4	-61 1/2	-61 1/4	-61 1/4	-62 1/4	-61 1/2
Wellcome	-62 1/2	-62 1/4	-62 1/4	-63 1/4	-62 1/2	-62 1/4	-62 1/4	-63 1/4	-62 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-63 1/2	-63 1/4	-63 1/4	-64 1/4	-63 1/2	-63 1/4	-63 1/4	-64 1/4	-63 1/2
Amgen	-64 1/2	-64 1/4	-64 1/4	-65 1/4	-64 1/2	-64 1/4	-64 1/4	-65 1/4	-64 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-65 1/2	-65 1/4	-65 1/4	-66 1/4	-65 1/2	-65 1/4	-65 1/4	-66 1/4	-65 1/2
Novartis	-66 1/2	-66 1/4	-66 1/4	-67 1/4	-66 1/2	-66 1/4	-66 1/4	-67 1/4	-66 1/2
Roche	-67 1/2	-67 1/4	-67 1/4	-68 1/4	-67 1/2	-67 1/4	-67 1/4	-68 1/4	-67 1/2
Glaxo	-68 1/2	-68 1/4	-68 1/4	-69 1/4	-68 1/2	-68 1/4	-68 1/4	-69 1/4	-68 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-69 1/2	-69 1/4	-69 1/4	-70 1/4	-69 1/2	-69 1/4	-69 1/4	-70 1/4	-69 1/2
Wellcome	-70 1/2	-70 1/4	-70 1/4	-71 1/4	-70 1/2	-70 1/4	-70 1/4	-71 1/4	-70 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-71 1/2	-71 1/4	-71 1/4	-72 1/4	-71 1/2	-71 1/4	-71 1/4	-72 1/4	-71 1/2
Amgen	-72 1/2	-72 1/4	-72 1/4	-73 1/4	-72 1/2	-72 1/4	-72 1/4	-73 1/4	-72 1/2
Boehringer Mannheim	-73 1/2	-73 1/4	-73 1/4	-74 1/4	-73 1/2	-73 1/4	-73 1/4	-74 1/4	-73 1/2
Novartis	-74 1/2	-74 1/4	-74 1/4	-75 1/4	-74 1/2	-74 1/4	-74 1/4	-75 1/4	-74 1/2
Roche	-75 1/2	-75 1/4	-75 1/4	-76 1/4	-75 1/2	-75 1/4	-75 1/4	-76 1/4	-75 1/2
Glaxo	-76 1/2	-76 1/4	-76 1/4	-77 1/4	-76 1/2	-76 1/4	-76 1/4	-77 1/4	-76 1/2
SmithKline Beecham	-77 1/2	-77 1/4	-77 1/4	-78 1/4	-77 1/2	-77 1/4	-77 1/4	-78 1/4	-77 1/2
Wellcome	-78 1/2	-78 1/4	-78 1/4	-79 1/4	-78 1/2	-78 1/4	-78 1/4	-79 1/4	-78 1/2
Glaxo Wellcome	-79 1/2	-79 1/4	-79 1/4	-80 1/4	-79 1/2	-79 1/4	-79 1/4	-80 1/4	-79 1/2

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Talbot Has \$1.5-Million Pretax Profit; Earnings Are Its First in 10 Years

LONDON (Reuters) — Talbot Motor Co., formerly Chrysler U.K. and now a subsidiary of Peugeot, reported a turnaround Thursday, to a pretax profit of \$1.54 million (\$2.31 million) in the first half of 1983 from a loss of \$40.59 million in the corresponding 1982 period.

It was the company's first profit in 10 years. Sales totaled \$287.64 million, up from \$208.05 million. Operating profit was \$7.9 million, against a \$30.56-million loss.

Talbot said the improvement was the result of significantly better sales to Iran, continuing improvements in domestic sales, further productivity gains and continued fixed-cost reductions.

U.S. Semiconductor Plan Is Reported

TOKYO (Reuters) — The United States has proposed that it and Japan remove their 4.2-percent tariffs on semiconductors so as to encourage semiconductor trade between the two countries, Japanese officials said Thursday. They said the proposal was made at a U.S.-Japanese meeting on semiconductors in Tokyo.

The Japanese side pledged to review the proposal with the government agencies concerned and with the semiconductor industry. Japanese trade figures show that Japan's semiconductor exports to the United States rose 66.5 percent to 79.4 billion yen (\$323 million) in the first half of 1983 from the 1982 half while its imports from the United States were 45.7 billion yen, up 17.2 percent.

Latin Nations, U.S. Plan Debt Study

CARACAS (Reuters) — The United States and Latin American nations agreed Thursday to set up a special committee to study the region's debt, trade and financing problems, but negotiators avoided binding decisions on specific issues.

U.S. delegates said they were happy with the resolution, approved by a special conference on the region's financing problems in Caracas this week, while Latin American officials felt that they had obtained some concessions from the talks.

"The negotiations have also achieved a breakthrough in that the U.S. is now recognizing the debt problem is a political issue and not just a technical one," a member of the U.S. delegation said.

BP Shares Gain on North Sea Plan

LONDON (Reuters) — British Petroleum shares closed at 438 pence Thursday, up from 430 pence Wednesday, after the company announced plans to sell part of its interest in the North Sea Forties field.

Dealers' markets were encouraged by the prospect of BP's converting at least part of the heavily taxed field into a cash injection of about £250 million (\$375 million). The government also plans a BP share issue to raise about £200 million.

Share analysts expressed some initial confusion over the tax calculations that evidently prompted BP to offer small units in the Forties field to other companies on a tender basis. But they said potential purchasers with North Sea exploration programs should gain much more tax shelter than BP gets now.

Thomson to Build VTR Parts Plant

PARIS (Reuters) — State-owned Thomson-Brandt said Thursday it will construct a plant in the depressed industrial region of Lorraine to make mechanical parts for video-tape recorders.

A Thomson statement said the VTRs will be built under a licensing agreement signed with Victor Co. of Japan earlier this year.

The announcement followed reports earlier this week Thomson had begun assembling the parts at its plant in Tonnere, southeast of Paris, and would not go ahead with plans to make the parts in France as the government wanted.

Thomson declined to give details of the cost or timetable for construction of the Longwy plant but said it will employ 300 workers between now and 1986.

Bundesbank Raising Lombard Rate 1/2 Point

(Continued from Page 11)

to raise the cost of many imports, especially oil.

With European interest rates rising and expectations growing that U.S. interest rates are headed lower after the increase in August, returns on dollar-denominated investments have become less attractive.

The U.S. discount rate is 8.5 percent. The U.S. broker loan rate, similar to the Lombard rate, ranges from 10.375 percent to 10.5 percent.

European traders said expectations of lower U.S. interest rates grew after the Fed arranged the temporary purchase of government securities Wednesday.

Fed Gives Details Of Its Intervention

NEW YORK — The United States bought \$254 million of Deutsche marks and Japanese yen as its share of the \$2.5-billion to \$3-billion coordinated intervention by central banks in foreign-exchange markets from July 29 to Aug. 5, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

Sam Y. Cross, executive vice president of the New York Fed and foreign-operations manager, said Wednesday that the intervention "had limited objectives" and did not represent a switch in the U.S. Treasury's policy of intervening only to smooth out disorderly markets.

The United States bought Deutsche marks valued at \$182.6 million and yen valued at \$71.5 million. The purchases were shared equally by the Treasury and the Fed.

had to slow monetary growth in the second half of this year since its policy-making council reaffirmed the money-supply target rates in June despite excessive growth in the first half.

Regan Urges Fed to Keep Its M-1 Goal

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration believes that the Federal Reserve Board must do everything possible to keep growth in the narrow money supply, M-1, within the bounds that the Fed has set, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday.

"In July, the Fed announced a new target range for the rest of this year. We have been strongly urging the Fed to do everything in its power to stay within that new range," the secretary told the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Regan said that if money growth is too slow, "economic activity is constrained" and that if it is too fast, strong inflation could reappear.

The Fed in July set a target range for M-1 growth of 5 to 9 percent for the rest of 1983, based on M-1's average level in the second quarter. The earlier target was 4 to 8 percent. M-1 consists of currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

Mr. Regan also said the administration supports an extension beyond the 1985 expiration of the tax credit intended to encourage business research and development.

During a brief question-and-answer session after his speech, Mr. Regan repeated his belief that interest rates are too high relative to inflation.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Regan said the Reagan administration is pleased with the pace of the U.S. recovery from the recession, even though that pace has recently slowed.

He predicted that interest rates and unemployment would be lower



Donald T. Regan

by the end of the year. He also compared the current economic expansion favorably to a runner who has sprinted several laps at an unsustainable speed and now is slowing but "still running fast."

In remarks during a television interview, Mr. Regan also reiterated the administration's view that record federal deficits should be reduced through spending cuts rather than tax increases. And he implied that Congress's unwillingness to make such cuts had hurt chances that an administration-backed contingency tax increase would ever take effect.

That tax increase "was contingent on spending cuts being enacted by the Congress," he said. "It's almost Oct. 1, time for that budget; no spending cuts of any size have been enacted."

In general, Mr. Regan said he thought that this year's recovery from the 1981-82 recession "is going very well; the economy is going along in good shape."

"We think that the unemployment rate will continue to go down, not only this year but next year as well."

Official Expects Congress to Avoid Major Tax Rise Until After Election

By Jane Scaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John E. Chapoton, an assistant U.S. treasury secretary, has predicted that no major tax increases will be passed until after next year's elections, although Congress will have to consider some tax provisions that expire at the end of this year.

"I would anticipate no major revenue raisers this fall or next year," Mr. Chapoton said Wednesday at a meeting of Women in Government Relations. "It is possible but not at all likely."

The administration and Congress are supposed to start considering next week ways to cut the \$200-billion budget deficit projected for 1984, including possible tax increases and spending cuts. Congress earlier this year passed a bud-

get resolution calling for \$73 billion in taxes.

However, congressional leaders have said it appears that the resolution will not be fully enacted because of reluctance to pass new taxes before an election. If anything, Congress will approve smaller tax bills than it already planned to pass as part of the resolution, congressional aides said.

Congress will probably pass legislation forbidding tax-exempt institutions from selling their properties to investors who use them as tax shelters and then lease them back for a small fee, Mr. Chapoton said. Halting that practice should raise revenues, he said.

"There will most assuredly be a tax bill this year," Mr. Chapoton said, "and one or two goodies that legislators hold close to their hearts will be a part of that bill as well."

Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee probably will not meet the Sept. 23 deadline for enacting the budget resolution.

Last month, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said he hoped a bipartisan group of legislators could meet with administration officials to work out a compromise on taxes and spending.

However, Mr. Chapoton said earlier that he did not know whether that approach would work because it would take the cooperation of President Ronald Reagan, who opposes tax increases.

But the administration still supports the standby tax plan, which would take effect in 1986 if the economy does not improve and Congress cuts federal spending, Mr. Chapoton said Wednesday.

Finsider Posts 1st-Half Loss Totalling 850 Billion Lire

Reuters

ROME — Finsider, the Italian state steel group which is under pressure from the European Community to reduce production sharply, Thursday reported a loss of 850 billion lire (\$531 million) in the first half of 1983.

The first-half loss suggested that a loss for the full year might exceed last year's deficit of 1.3 trillion lire. Finsider's chairman, Lorenzo Roasio, expressed deep concern over prospects for the industry in the second half.

The Finsider group produces the bulk of Italy's steel output, which totaled 26.4 million tons last year, the second highest in the EC after West Germany.

The company attributed the first-half loss chiefly to falling steel consumption, rising costs combined with static prices, adverse exchange-rate fluctuations, and delays in planned state refinancing of the corporation.

IBM Cuts Prices on Big Units

RYE BROOK, New York — IBM cut the purchase price Wednesday on its large 3083, 3081 and 3084 processing units, the company said Thursday. It said the reductions amounted to 13 to 14 percent for the three processors and 12 percent for most upgrades of the 3083 and 3081.

U.S. Oil Industry Shows Signs of Reviving a Bit

(Continued from Page 11)

smaller independent producers and oil-service companies with heavy debt.

Those companies, however, that had enough capital to survive the storm have found a modest upturn in business.

Robert L. Parker Sr., head of Parker Drilling, a major drilling contractor in Tulsa, Oklahoma, said his company's activity had picked up 10 percent in the last 30 days. All but about a dozen of Mr. Parker's 65 rigs in the continental United States have been idle. He said earnings in the fiscal year ended last Sept. 1 were zero, and he said the company survived only on its foreign operations.

Analysts said the upturn in drilling has been caused by two forces: the rebound of the U.S. economy and a general firming of energy prices. Moreover, the collapse of the oil and gas boom has reduced the cost of drilling a well by 35 to 50 percent.

"Many companies are realizing that now is a good time to move because we can save 35 percent," said George P. Mitchell, head of Mitchell Energy and Development, one of the largest independents. "People are saying that if we can save 35 percent and interest is 12 percent, we should drill now." Only eight of the 24 Mitchell rigs are operating.

Any new drilling, he said, will be cautious and will concentrate on oil in shallow areas with proven reserves. The surplus of natural gas is so big that drilling for gas has all but ceased. Twenty percent of gas production is "shut in," with U.S. wells producing only 17.2 trillion (516 billion cubic meters) to 17.4 trillion cubic feet a year when they could yield 21 trillion.

Mr. Mitchell, like other people in the oil business, has pondered the bitter lessons of the last two years. "We grew too fast," he said. "We had inefficient people in the field.

The equipment was too high-priced. We are coming on slower, more solid development."

The rebound will particularly benefit major oil companies that do not depend on borrowed capital.

William L. Leffler, a corporate planner at Shell Oil Co., predicted "gentle increases" in exploration and drilling over a few years. "We are positioned with the technical and financial strength to take advantage of the upturn," he said.

Makers of oilfield equipment are eagerly looking for hopeful signs.

National Supply Co., the world's largest manufacturer and supplier of derricks, well-control systems, pipe and other equipment, saw its first-half sales plummet to \$361 million from \$1.1 billion in the like period of 1982, and it has laid off nearly half of its 12,000 employees.

Robert E. Harris, National's chief executive officer, said in a recent speech that new rig orders were unlikely to come until the utilization rate, now 43 percent, reached at least 70 percent — not for two years or more.

Ike Kerridge, an economist at Hughes, which is operating at only 30 percent of capacity, said that "if a company can hold out through the third quarter of this year, things ought to be getting better."

The signs of recovery are welcomed by Texas banks. Although not as badly hurt as many out-of-state and foreign banks that rushed in with the energy boom, they are licking their wounds. The First National Bank of Midland is the worst off. It recently reported a second-quarter loss of \$109 million.

According to Sandy Flannigan, bank analyst for Faine Webber Mitchell & Hutchins in Houston, most other major Texas banks, despite reduced earnings, are sound, particularly those that lent against proven oil and gas reserves.

New Issue
September, 1983

All of these securities having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT Washington, D.C.

U.S. \$ 200,000,000
12% U.S. Dollar Notes of 1983, due 1993



Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Banque Paribas	Daiwa Europe Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International	Orion Royal Bank Limited	Salomon Brothers International
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	
Amro International Limited	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
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Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neuchâtel, Schumacher, Malet	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
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Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited	Cazenove & Co.	Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Limited	CIBC Limited	Citibank International Bank Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI	Continental Illinois Limited
Country Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit du Nord	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Dallwitz & Co.	Deutsche Girozentrale	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Deutsche Kommunalbank	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Incorporated	Domination Securities Arms Limited	Enskilda Securities Standinviska Enskilda Limited
Eurochemie S.p.A.	Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	First Chicago Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Vienna	European Banking Company Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfalia Bank Aktiengesellschaft	M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	Wood Gundy Limited

New Issue These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. September 1983

LONRHO

Lonrho International Finance N.V.
Curacao, The Netherlands Antilles

DM 75 000 000

9 % Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1983 (88-90)

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by
Lonrho Public Limited Company
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Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited
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Banca del Gottardo	Banque Indosuez
Kreditbank International Group	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Vienna
	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
	Al-Mal Group
	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

02

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SPORTS

Connors, Evert Advance Easily

Durie Defeats Madruga-Osses for Last Berth in Semifinals

By Roy S. Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Don't tell Jimmy Connors that defending his United States Open title will be any easier, now that the top-seeded John McEnroe has been eliminated. He just won't believe it.

"I've got to be playing my best tennis," Connors said after defeating 14th-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2, Wednesday to advance to the semifinals.

U.S. OPEN

to the semifinals at the National Tennis Center. "I can't worry about the draw. I never look at it. I just play who gets in my way."

The person next in Connors' way is Bill Scanlon, who defeated Mark Dickson, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), on Wednesday.

The other men's semifinal pairing will be decided Thursday when second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia meets Mats Wilander, the No. 5 seed from Sweden, and fourth-seeded Yannick Noah of France faces Jimmy Arias, the No. 9 seed.

So far there has been little in the way of another berth in the final for Chris Evert Lloyd, the women's defending champion. She defeated eighth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-3, and reached the semifinals for the 12th consecutive year.

Evert's opponent will be 14th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain, who swept past unseeded Ivana Madruga-Osses of Argentina in only 51 minutes in the opening match of the day, 6-2, 6-2. The other women's semifinal Friday lists Martina Navratilova against Pam Shriver.

Durie's berth in the semifinals, only the second time she has reached this point of a Grand Slam event, underlined a controversy at the tournament that began with the

Jimmy Connors
'I give 'em blood'

sudden withdrawal of Tracy Austin, the fourth-seeded woman, on the first day because of injuries.

Austin, who won this tournament in 1979 and 1981, was criticized by the third-seeded Andrei Yegorov for withdrawing at such a late date. Had Austin withdrawn before the seedings were final, Shriver, who was eventually seeded fifth, would have moved up. But because of Austin's last-minute departure, her place in the draw was taken by a player who had failed to qualify—a so-called lucky loser.

As a result, Durie did not face a seeded opponent en route to the semifinals.

"It's tough," said Evert, who asked how she viewed Austin's withdrawal. "Maybe Tracy thought she would give it one last hope. In a

big tournament like this, you want to give it as many chances as you can. If she had a chance to play, I don't blame her for pulling out at the last moment. But if she knew in her heart she couldn't, then, yes, it's unfair."

Evert's meeting with Mandlikova was a rematch of last year's two-set final. Wednesday's score was not as lopsided as that 6-3, 6-1 encounter, but it looked to be just as easy as Evert countered Mandlikova's strong attacking—but of ten erratic—game with her best tennis of the tournament.

"It was a good, quality match," said Evert, who is trying for her seventh Open title. "With her type of game, she'll make two or three brilliant shots, then one game you wonder where those shots came from. She makes so many errors."

Not so with the 23-year-old Durie. She routed Madruga-Osses, a clay-court specialist who did not weather her opponent's attacking serve-and-volley game. Madruga-Osses upset 12th-seeded Kathy Rinaldi and Andrea Leand, and was a surprise winner over sixth-seeded Wendy Turnbull en route to the quarterfinals.

Still, she was no match for Durie, who said afterward: "I've learned a lot about myself and my game in the last year. I believe I'm a top-class tennis player now. A year ago, I was still struggling. I felt I had shortcomings in my own game, and I didn't feel it would stand up to pressure. I still have things to improve, but even if I'm playing badly they stand up under pressure."

Connors said he had come into the tournament wanting to battle McEnroe, which would have happened in the semifinals had not Scanlon, the 16th seed, executed the most startling upset of the tournament by eliminating McEnroe Monday.

With McEnroe gone, Connors has found himself with a relatively clear road to the final round. Against Scanlon, Connors is 5-0.

For a time Wednesday, it looked as if Connors might join McEnroe on the sidelines. With both he and Teltscher battling the sudden gusts within the Stadium Court, the match got off to an inauspicious start. After the players split the first two games of the opening set, each winning his own service games, they went through eight straight breaks before the set went to 6-6.

But for Teltscher, the match ended right there. Connors blanked him in the tiebreaker, 7-4, and went on to sweep the first four games of the second set en route to what became an easy victory.

"I got the job done," said Connors, dismissing the opening set with a shrug. "I'm playing well, hitting the ball very solid and moving well. It's just a matter of going out there, taking the time and doing it."

Unlike McEnroe, who left amid a shower of boos from the fans here, Connors' following is growing stronger every day. Many in the crowd of 17,778 cheered wildly throughout the match, but especially when he executed what has become his trademark, diving for shots at the net.

"I think it's just that I go out there and do it the way I know best," Connors said of his relationship with the crowd. "I give 'em blood."



Chris Evert Lloyd moving past Hana Mandlikova and into her 12th consecutive semifinal.

Rangers' Hough Blanks Twins, 3-0, In Pitching His 3d Straight Shutout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas—Charlie Hough pitched a three-hitter for his third consecutive shutout and extended his streak of scoreless innings to 29, helping the Texas Rangers post a 3-0 victory Wednesday over the Minnesota Twins.

Hough (13-12) tied a club record for most consecutive scoreless innings set by Ferguson Jenkins in 1974. He has allowed only two runs in his last 36 innings.

The 35-year-old knuckleballer had a one-hitter through seven innings and did not allow a runner past first until the eighth. He became the first Ranger pitcher to toss three straight shutouts.

The record "feels great," Hough said. "I don't care if I'm the first Ranger to do it or the 50th to do it. It feels great to win three in a row and they don't have shutouts either. I'll take a 10-9 win."

Yankees 11, Brewers 5
In Milwaukee, New York rebounded from two straight losses to the Brewers for an 11-5 victory. Rich Gossage came on in the eighth to earn his 18th save.

Orioles 5, Red Sox 2
In Baltimore, John Lowenstein homered and Joe Nolan and Lenn Sakata added run-scoring doubles to lead the Orioles and Mike Flanagan (10-3) over Boston, 5-2. Tippy Martinez notched his 15th save.

Royals 3, Mariners 2
In Kansas City, Missouri, U.L. Washington's seventh-inning single scored Don Slaught from third to lift Paul Splittorff (11-7) and the Royals to a 3-2 victory over Seattle. Dan Quisenberry gained his 37th save, leaving him one shy of the major-league single-season record set by Detroit's John Hiller in 1973.

White Sox 8, A's 7
In Chicago, Julio Cruz infield single with one out in the 10th scored Harold Baines from third to give the White Sox an 8-7 victory

over Oakland and reduce their magic number for clinching the West title to 10. The loss was the sixth straight for the A's.

Angels 9, Blue Jays 6
In Toronto, pinch hitter Daryl Scott triggered a five-run ninth with a three-run double, rallying

four games and in five of his last six.

Giants 2, Braves 1
In San Francisco, Jack Clark's two-run homer with two out in the eighth off Pascual Perez (13-7) boosted the Giants to a 2-1 victory over Atlanta. Rookie Scott Garrels (1-0) picked up his first major-league victory.

Dodgers 7, Reds 3
In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall hit a grand slam with one out in the bottom of the 10th to lead the Dodgers past Cincinnati, 7-3, and snap a three-game losing streak.

Phillies 6, Mets 1
In New York, John Denny (14-6) scattered nine hits and Joe Lefebvre's two-run single highlighted a four-run seventh to lift Philadelphia to a 6-1 victory over the Mets.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

W L Pct. GB
Montreal 71 66 .518 -
Philadelphia 71 67 .511 -
Pittsburgh 71 68 .511 -
St. Louis 70 69 .507 1/2
Chicago 67 72 .481 4
New York 58 81 .417 14

WEST
Los Angeles 80 59 .574 -
San Diego 78 63 .554 2
Houston 72 64 .522 7 1/2
San Francisco 71 69 .507 8
Cleveland 67 72 .481 11
Chicago 67 72 .481 11

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST
W L Pct. GB
Baltimore 78 60 .567 -
Milwaukee 77 60 .562 1/2
Philadelphia 77 61 .561 1/2
Detroit 76 62 .552 3
Toronto 75 63 .543 4
Boston 72 67 .519 7
Cleveland 67 72 .481 11

WEST
Chicago 80 59 .574 -
Kansas City 78 63 .554 2
Texas 76 66 .530 4 1/2
Oakland 75 68 .522 6
Minnesota 69 74 .484 12
Seattle 58 81 .417 14

Padres 8, Astros 7
In San Diego, Terry Kennedy homered to cap a four-run seventh inning as the Padres, who had trailed 7-0, rallied past the Nolan Ryan and Houston, 8-7. Kennedy, now has 15 homers this season, now has hit one in each of his last

SPORTS BRIEFS

England Warns Rugby Union Players

LONDON (UPI)—England's top Rugby Union players on Thursday were asked to sign a "loyalty pledge" that they will not turn professional and will be available for the coming international season or else they will not be eligible for selection to the national side.

One hundred and twenty players received the demand from Rugby Football Union secretary Bob Weighill, who wants signed acceptance by Sept. 30. Such a demand was thought necessary because of the threat from the proposed "Professional Circus" planned by David Lord, an Australian promoter.

Ron Jacobs, the RFU president, said, "We have been concerned for some time and, after investigations, we have come to the conclusion that there is a chance the professional circus will take place." Lord's "circus" is scheduled to start in January, with 31 matches in little more than a month. Some of these games will clash with the Five-Nations tournament involving England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France.

U.S. Yachtsmen Join in Cup Defense

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (UPI)—Yachtsmen who competed against Dennis Conner for the right to defend the America's Cup are joining in "an all-American effort" to defeat Australia II in the final battles, which start next week.

The Defender-Courageous Group, which fielded the two unsuccessful candidates for the 25th defense, is letting Conner use whatever he needs—including skipper John Kollis—to prepare his 12-meter yacht, Liberty, for the challenge. "With John's help, this is going to be a good, clean American effort," Conner said Wednesday.

Australia II crewmen started intensive workouts Thursday in preparation for what skipper John Bertrand predicts will be "hard races."

CFL Eskimos Appoint Parker Coach

EDMONTON, Alberta (UPI)—The Edmonton Eskimos, their quest for a sixth straight Grey Cup bogged in internal strife, on Wednesday fired head coach Pete Kettala Wednesday.

The team said the new coach would be retired Eskimos quarterback Jackie Parker, who played the outstanding Canadian Football League player of the last quarter-century.

Kettala's dismissal came only eight games into his first season as a CFL coach and followed two consecutive losses, which left the team struggling with a 4-4 record. Kettala took over this winter after Hugh Campbell left the team for the U.S. Football League. He tried to revamp the Eskimos' explosive offense, but met with poor results on the field and strong opposition from many players.

U.S. Sets Davis Cup Team for Ireland

NEW YORK (AP)—Peter Fleming, John McEnroe, Gene Mayer and Eliot Teltscher have been named to the United States Davis Cup tennis team that will play Ireland this month. Cup captain Arthur Ashe announced Thursday.

The match, at Dublin from Sept. 30 to Oct. 2, will be the first Davis Cup meeting between the countries. The winner of the match will remain in the Davis Cup World Group for 1984, since both countries lost their opening round matches this year—the United States to Argentina and Ireland to Italy. The loser will drop into zone competition.

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

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Houston	900 801 100-1 10 1	San Diego	901 800 800-1 10 1
Cleveland	900 801 100-1 10 1	Houston	901 800 800-1 10 1
Los Angeles	900 801 100-1 10 1	Cleveland	901 800 800-1 10 1
San Francisco	900 801 100-1 10 1		

